

Whitlam dismissal throws Australia into turmoil

was plunged into political and con-
turmoil yesterday with the dismissal
ugh Whitlam, the Prime Minister, by
Kerr, the Governor-General. Mr
Fraser, the Opposition leader, was

appointed acting Prime Minister until general
elections can be held, probably on December 13.
The crisis came after five weeks' of political
deadlock over Mr Fraser's efforts to force an
election by using his majority in the Senate to
block the Labour Government's Budget Bills.

Governor-General defends constitutional role

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system in 200
George III sacked



Mr Gough Whitlam (left) and Mr Malcolm Fraser arriving at Parliament House in Canberra yesterday morning only hours before they reversed political roles.

ment, announced that he had
withdrawn Mr Whitlam's com-
mission and sworn in Mr
Fraser as Prime Minister.
Soon afterwards, Mr Fraser
announced to the House of
Representatives that he was
now Prime Minister and that
he would carry out Sir John's
instructions and hold a double
dissolution as soon as possible.
It is believed that the
Governor-General decided to
appoint Mr Fraser as acting
Prime Minister as it was the
only way a general election
could be brought about, since
Mr Whitlam refused to resign
over the deadlock.
A few minutes later Mr
Whitlam told the House that
the Budget had been passed in
the Senate, and moved that the
House express a lack of con-
fidence in the new Prime
Minister. The new Liberal
Country Party minority govern-
ment tried to block the Labour
motion, but Mr Whitlam's
supporters forced it to a vote and
it was passed by 64 votes to 54.
The Speaker, Mr Gordon
Scholes, announced that he
would convey the House's
message to the Governor-
General. The Labour motion
also requested the Speaker to
advise Sir John to call on Mr
Whitlam to form a new govern-
ment on the ground that there
was no longer a deadlock, with
the supply Bills passed in the
Senate.
It is believed that the
Governor-General did not see

The immediate reaction
around Australia was one of
stunned disbelief.
In Melbourne the Metal
Workers' Union arranged a
lightning demonstration and by
5 pm thousands had gathered
in the City Square supporting
Mr Whitlam. In another in-
cident, a woman poured a bottle
of oil over Mr Fraser's car.
But on Melbourne stock ex-
change, Whitlam's dismissal was
greeted with loud cheering and
followed by active trading, with
some stocks reaching their
highest point for years.
It was left to Mr Whitlam
himself to sum up Labour's
anger. Referring to Sir John's
dissolution statement, the out-
going Prime Minister said:
"Well, may he say God save
the Queen. But after this, noth-
ing will save the Governor-
General."
Roger Bartholomew writes: The
Queen did not hear the news
of Mr Whitlam's dismissal until
she got up yesterday morning.
The Governor-General's tele-
phone call to Buckingham
Palace in the middle of the
night, and after the event, was
taken by one of her private
secretaries. The news was not
considered to be of a nature to
interrupt the Queen's sleep.
A Buckingham Palace spokes-
man said that the Governor-
General had kept the Queen
fully informed of events
throughout the past few weeks.
Sir John's statement, page 1
Leading article, page 1

Wilson reply dims hope of Chrysler rescue

By Edward Townsend

Clear indications that the
Government is not prepared to
inject public funds into
Chrysler UK were contained in an
increasingly vehement refer-
ence about the American-
owned company by Mr Wilson
yesterday.

In the Commons Mr Wilson
described the company's man-
agement, owners and workers as
"Luddites", comparing them to
the industrial wreckers of the
early nineteenth century.

He said that when the facts
were known, the Chrysler
situation would turn out to be
distasteful to MPs in all parts
of the House.

Mr Wilson's latest outburst
came just five days after he had
told MPs that the Government
had been presented "with a
pistol at its head". This came
after a discussion between Mr
John Riccardo, chairman of the
parent Chrysler Corporation of
America, and government
ministers when it was made
clear that Chrysler was placing
the responsibility for ensuring
the future of the United
Kingdom subsidiary firmly in
the hands of the Government.

Mr Riccardo had said that
because of the Chrysler Cor-
poration's losses it was not pre-
pared to inject further cash into
the United Kingdom company.
A sum of about £35m was
needed to help the company
immediately but in the longer
term a large amount of new
capital would be necessary and
various reports have put this
at between £100m and £250m.

Mr Wilson, answering Mr
Riccardo's questions, said he did
not think it would be possible
to make a full statement about
Chrysler before the end of the
present parliamentary session
today, but one would be made
at the earliest possible
moment.

He said "It was not until last
week we realised there were
Luddites on both sides of the
situation — management and
ownership as well as on the
other side," presumably a
reference to Chrysler workers.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Conserva-
tive MP for mid-Oxon, claimed
earlier that it was becoming
clear that no one within the
Confederation of British
Industry or abroad would take
the Government's new industrial
strategy seriously "if the first
action is to prop up a failure
like Chrysler."

Our Political Staff writes: Cer-
tainly all the signs at West-
minster suggest that the new
National Enterprise Board,
about to be constituted, does
not want to begin its existence
by being saddled with the
rescue of lame ducks; and
such rescue operations do not
accord with the Government's
own new industrial strategy of
picking "winners" for in-
vestment.

On the other hand, the
Government does not want to
pass by parsimoniously if the
collapse of Chrysler UK is
going to throw a large number
of men out of work in the
Midlands and at Linwood.
Mr Wilson went out of his way
to comment yesterday that Lin-
wood's work record this year
had been good.

Union seeks assurances, page 19

Government promises to invoke Parliament Act as Lords again throw out Bill on press freedom

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

The House of Lords last night
upheld its amendments to the
Trade Union and Labour Rela-
tions (Amendment) Bill on the
issue of press freedom. Reject-
ing for the second time the de-
cisions of the Commons, the
peers, in two divisions, upheld
Lord Goodman's amendments
giving statutory backing to the
proposed press freedom charter
by 186 votes to 86 and by 168
votes to 80.

As the Lords headed towards
the final rejection this session
of the Bill, Lord Shepherd,
Leader of the House, announced
that when the measure is re-
introduced next session, after the
invocation of the Parliament
Act, 1949, the Government
would retain amendments al-
ready agreed to by both
Houses of Parliament, wherever
they had been originally moved.

That can be done only by
the procedure of a Speaker's
certificate without which the
Bill would have to be intro-
duced in its original state. It
means that the important pro-
posal for the establishment of
a charter on the freedom of
the press will be included in
the Bill when it is again pre-
sented to Parliament.

The Bill would reappear first
in the Lords. The Government
would take the necessary steps
to ensure its Bill's passage
before a packed House, he

made an eloquent and emo-
tional appeal to the Conserva-
tive, Liberal and independent
peers. Speaking of the grave
consequences that might arise
if the Lords again rejected the
view of the Commons, he said
he did not wish to speculate
on the outcome.

In spite of its critics, the
Lords had provided an essential
role as a revising Chamber and
had some noble achievements to
its credit. To force a clash
between the two Houses might
well place the growing coopera-
tion in jeopardy.

Was a few months' delay the
proper price to pay for plac-
ing that increasing cooperation
in jeopardy? The Government
had said that it would act if
there was any threat to the in-
dependence of the press. But
such legislation would require
careful consideration, and he
suspected that it would be more
substantial in detail than the
amendments.

Lord Goodman was equally
eloquent. He made the start-
ling announcement that agree-
ment had almost been reached
at 2 am yesterday during dis-
cussions intended to fend off
a clash with the Commons.
A suggestion emanating from
government sources was made
which he and his colleagues
opposed for a minor detail. At
that point he believed that
agreement had been reached on
the legal points at issue.

"That suggestion, having
been put forward at 2 am this
morning," he said, "was with-
drawn at 9 am because of the
obduracy of certain persons."
Lord Hailsham and Lord
Goodman dismissed as nonsense
Lord Shepherd's suggestion
that a constitutional crisis was
looming. "I would ask the
House," Lord Hailsham said,
"to believe that it will not in
the end preserve its existence
or honour if it refuses to follow
its conscience in a matter of
principle."

Lord Goodman described
Lord Shepherd's speech as sin-
cere but of Himalayan irrelev-
ance. It was wildly exaggerated
to say that the matter was a
constitutional issue. In his
view a House that was incapable
of exercising influence was a
House that might as well be
abolished. "I was exercising the
constitutional rights the House
would demonstrate to the
people its belief that the pro-
posed law was bad and evil."

The point at issue was that
he wanted the Bill to provide
that there would be a means
of redress for a journalist if he
was expelled or excluded by
his fellows from a trade union
without cause or justification.
Opening the debate, Lord
Shepherd appealed for recon-
ciliation. He suggested that no
amount of compensation would
safeguard the freedom of the
press.

Parliamentary report, page 12
Leading article, page 15

Vote against Zionism reveals splits in UN

From Peter Strafford
New York, Nov 11

Last night's vote by the
United Nations General
Assembly, in which it declared
Zionism to be "a form of racism
and racial discrimination", has
brought out into the open once
again the sharp and damaging
divisions within the organiza-
tion.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secre-
tary-General, has recognized
this by taking the unusual step
of commenting on an Assembly
resolution. In a statement issued
immediately after the vote, he
said that he was "profoundly
conscious of the gravity of the
situation, at a time when it
was more than ever necessary
to reach understanding on
critically important questions."

The basic objective, he said,
was to find a satisfactory
solution to the problem of the
Middle East in all its aspects.
The "great passions" which
had been aroused would not
subside, nor would the divisions
be healed, unless progress was
made urgently towards this
goal.

The two areas in which the
vote can be most damaging are
in the continuing efforts to
reach a Middle East settlement,
and in reactions against the
United Nations as a whole, par-
ticularly in the United States.
American public opinion is al-
ready disenchanted with the
United Nations, and there are
angry rumblings in Congress.

A mass rally was due to be
held in New York today, called
by the main American Jewish
organizations, under the title
"rally against racism and anti-
semitism". The list of speakers

included representatives of
women's groups, unions and
black organizations, and they
were expected to attack the
Assembly vote as a manifesta-
tion of antisemitism.

In Congress, there have been
calls to reexamine American
funding of United Nations
activities and to question
American aid going to the
countries which voted in favour
of last night's resolution.

The resolution was adopted
by 72 votes to 35, with 32
abstentions, at the end of a
long and heated debate. Ameri-
can and West European dele-
gates made efforts up to the
last moment to change votes or
to have the vote postponed, but
a procedural move for post-
ponement by Belgium was
defeated by 67 votes to 35, with
15 abstentions.

The 55 votes in favour of the
Belgian move showed the
embarrassment of many coun-
tries, who were undergoing
diplomatic pressure from both
sides. Among members of the
United Nations voting in favour
of the resolution were the Arab
countries, the East Europeans,
China and other Asian coun-
tries, more than half the
Africans, and Brazil, Cyprus,
Malta, Mexico, Portugal and
Turkey.

In arguing for the resolution,
countries such as Kuwait told
the Assembly that they were
not opposed to Judaism as such,
and they denied accusations of
antisemitism.

Mr Fayez Al-Sayegh, for Iraq,
said that they were against
Zionism because it was a politi-
cal ideology based on exclusivity
and discrimination against non-
Jews.

Angola gets freedom under two names

From Nicholas Ashford
Luanda, Nov 11

War-torn, divided Angola
became independent today
under two names and with two
different groups claiming to be
its government.

In Luanda, Dr Agostinho
Neto, leader of the left-wing
Popular Movement for the
Liberation of Angola (MPLA),
told a huge crowd in a stadium
near the city centre that the
country's new name was the
People's Republic of Angola. At
a brief ceremony at the city hall
later this morning he was pro-
claimed the republic's first
President.

However, Mr Holden Roberto,
head of the rival National
Front for the Liberation of
Angola (FNLA), announced that
the country was to be called the
People's Democratic Republic
of Angola. According to a
statement released in Kinshasa,
the capital of Zaire, the FNLA
and the third liberation move-
ment, the Union for the Total
Independence of Angola
(Unita), have formed a Joint
national council for the revolu-
tion which will act as the gov-
ernment for the time being.

The council will be based in
Nova Lisboa (now renamed
Huambo). Angola's second
largest city and a Unita strong-
hold, while Luanda remains in
the hands of the MPLA.

All three movements held
their own separate independ-
ence celebrations during the
night—the MPLA in Luanda,
Continued on page 7, col 1

A fight for Donatello relief

orman
respondent
ia and Albert
iving to prevent
a superb bronze
Madonna and
ello. It describes
"the most im-
portant of fifteenth-
century private
sculpture in Britain
it takes only to the
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as an example
Renaissance



The Chellini Madonna.

export the bronze
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Committee on
Works of Art to
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price. The sum
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may be about
ng, director of
id last night said
is coffers and
penny towards
He would be
he Government

for a special grant and applying
to the National Art-Collections
Fund for help.
All possible avenues of fund-
raising would be pursued. The
bronze is to go on temporary
loan to the museum and will
be on display from 10 am on
Saturday.
The relief is so far unknown
to scholars and art historians.
It was identified a few years
ago when the owners ap-

proached the museum for
advice. The bronze was given
by Donatello to his doctor,
Giovanni Chellini, in gratitude
for having cured him in 1466.
The gift is described in Chel-
lini's account book.

It has a special feature,
unique in the Renaissance
period. The back of the relief
is an exact negative impression
of the front so that plaster casts
could be taken from it. It is
thus an early example of the
multiple work of art.

Having been recorded in
Chellini's possession in the
fifteenth century, it is next
recorded in the eighteenth
century in the possession of
Charles Watson-Wentworth,
second Marquess of Rocking-
ham. At his death in 1782 it
passed to his nephew, William
Fitzwilliam, fourth Earl Fitz-
william. It has descended since
then within the Fitzwilliam
family. It is understood that a
member of that family has
recently sold it to a London
dealer, who is now seeking to
export it.

Franco in chair

v 11.—General
today four days
second stomach
eutenant-General
o, head of the
said: "The
an hour-and-a-
hair." He added
were optimistic.
rces said that
l Franco in a
would help him
easily. Earlier
been said to be
congestion and
mgs.—Reuter.

Mr Wilson says Sir Keith 'exports political bile'

Sir Keith Joseph, Mrs
Thatcher's economic adviser
and a Shadow Cabinet member,
was attacked by the Prime
Minister in the Commons
yesterday for exporting "poli-
tical bile".
Mr Wilson was replying to
Mr John Tomlinson, Labour
MP for Meriden, who referred
to the interview with Sir Keith
in the New York Times on
Monday (reported in The Times
yesterday).

Mr Tomlinson said that Sir
Keith had chosen to indulge in
slinging mud at his country
abroad while Mrs Thatcher was
calling for more cuts in public
spending but without specifying
where they should be made.
Mr Wilson said: "Political
bile is one thing, for our
domestic exchanges, but it is a
singularly unattractive form of
export abroad."

"I was sorry to see Sir Keith,
who has high standards, fol-
lowing the lead given by his
leader and throwing mud against his
own country, to use his own
words."

Sir Keith, who was not in the
House to hear the Prime Min-
ister's remarks, said later: "I
have not yet seen the interview
in the New York Times. Most
of it, from what I read,
appeared in Revereing the
Trend, a book published six
months ago."

"All the rest I have been
saying up and down the country
for months. Unfortunately, like
Mrs Thatcher, it is only re-
ported when it appears in
America."

Sir Keith said in the New
York interview that Britain was
being destroyed from inside by
mischievous, wrongheaded and
debilitating ideas.

Public 'not properly informed' on TV fee

Sir Alan Marre, the Parliamentary Commissioner
for Administration (Ombudsman), has criti-
cized the Home Office for lack of foresight,
inefficiency and insufficient frankness over the
26,000 people who took out new television
licences at old rates before the increases on
April 1. Page 2

Slide in output checked

New evidence that the recent sharp decline in
industrial production may be bottoming out
emerged yesterday. Official figures show that
output was nearly 1 per cent higher in Septem-
ber compared with August. Page 19

Rhodesia's prosperity

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister,
said in a nationwide broadcast last night that
because of the country's counter-measures it
had reached a state of prosperity where sanc-
tions were "little more than a nuisance". Page 7

Damages for MP

Mr William Craig, the Ulster loyalist MP,
and his German-born wife, Doris, are to receive
very substantial libel damages over a report in
a German newspaper, Bild, suggesting that Mrs
Craig had had a love affair with a German
diplomat. Law Report, page 16

Two killed in IRA feud

Two men were killed by gunmen yesterday in
Belfast as the feud between the official IRA
and the Provisionals continued. Page 2

Teachers' code: A teacher who has an improper
association with a pupil will be in breach of a
new code of ethics drawn up by the NUT. 3

Pensioners benefit: Retired people will be able
to use their work skills without suffering pen-
sion cuts under a London exchange scheme. 4

Washington: Opposition to President Ford's
nomination of Mr George Bush as director of
the CIA. 7

Rio de Janeiro: Brazilian bishops accuse the
regime of murder and torture. 8

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Labour chief admits error in BBC 'bias' charge

Mr Ronald Hayward, Labour Party general se-
cretary, yesterday retracted his accusation
against the BBC of bias against Labour during
the last general election. A study of election
television coverage, carried out for the Labour
Party, had found no overall bias, he said. Page 4

Ford takes market lead

Ford displaced British Leyland as leader in the
United Kingdom car market last month, cap-
turing 24 per cent of sales. Leyland, whose
market penetration reached 40 per cent in Sep-
tember as a result of its "Superdeal" cam-
paign, dropped to second place with 22 per
cent. Page 19

Hearst ruling challenged

Miss Patricia Hearst's counsel has challenged
the San Francisco court ruling that she is
legally competent to stand trial. They will
try to call the psychiatrists who examined her
to testify about the reports on which the
judge's ruling was based. Page 7

Leader page, 15
Letters: On direct elections to the European Par-
liament, from Lord Walton; wealth tax and the
audit, from Mr Denis Mahon. Leading articles: Australia's crisis; Freedom of
the press. Features, pages 8 and 14.

Philip Howard assesses the constitutional future of
Australia's Governor-General; Tim Devlin on to-
day's Lords debate on the future of direct grant
schools. Arts, page 9.

John Higgins on Sherlock Holmes in Vienna; Peter
Strafford on a fine display of Islamic art in
New York; Leonard Buckley on 'Keep an Eye
on Albert' (BBC 1) Obituary, page 17.

Professor N. C. Scott: Mr W. H. Thomson
Sport, pages 10 and 11
Rugby Union: Peter West reviews the Australian
tour to date; Tennis: Miss Wade makes confident
start to defence of her Dewart Cup title; Racing
Business News, pages 18-23.

Stock markets: Shares advanced again with selec-
tion institutional support. The FT index closed 2.8
better, at 370.2.
Financial Editor: Funding property Blue Chips;
Christmas and the retailers.

Business features: Professor Edward Stamp sug-
gests that flaws in the Sandilands Report on infla-
tion accounting make it inadequate as a basis for
a complete accounting system.

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HOME NEWS

Car crash repairers set code for motorists

By Peter Waymark

Monitoring Correspondent

A new consumer code covering crash repair work on cars was announced yesterday. It has been drawn up by the Vehicle Builders' and Repairers' Association, whose members handle about 70 per cent of accident repair business, in conjunction with the Office of Fair Trading.

Under the code, which is binding on all association members, guarantees on materials and workmanship will be given for at least six months or 6,000 miles. The guarantee period may be extended if the vehicle has been off the road for a long period, and it can be transferred to a new owner if the car is sold.

Repairers will have to provide a written estimate of the cost of repairs, and the customer's permission must be sought for additional work that would substantially increase the cost. Invoices must show a detailed breakdown of cost between parts and labour.

Members of the association will accept responsibility for vehicles in their charge and will not exclude liability for damage or loss. A conciliation and arbitration service will be available for complaints.

Mr Stuart Gordon, chairman of the national repairers' council, said yesterday: "While the introduction of the code is a considerable step forward in the consumer protection field, it should like to go much further. An alarming number of badly repaired vehicles are finding their way back on to the roads, many of them in a dangerous condition."

Carbon fumes killed PC and twin sons

From Our Correspondent

Glasgow, and police specialists yesterday disclosed that the deaths on Sunday of Police Constable James Melrose Oswald, aged 30, attached to the traffic dept of Strathclyde police force, and his twin sons, Stuart and Craig, aged 23 months, in their home at Netherlee Road, Glasgow, were caused by carbon monoxide poisoning. The house was converted from town to natural gas in July.

Carbon monoxide was also the cause of the collapse of PC Oswald's wife, Denise, aged 25, who was taken to hospital unconscious. Dr Hugh Park, Glasgow district medical officer, said yesterday that Mrs Oswald had been told of the death of her husband and sons. "She is now fairly settled," he said. "She had a reasonable night's sleep."

Mr Henry Herron, Procurator Fiscal at Glasgow, said in a statement that the cause of the deaths of PC Oswald and his twin sons had been certified as due to carbon monoxide poisoning and that investigations were proceeding.

Life term goes because girl 'cannot grasp it'

A life sentence on an emotionally disturbed girl aged 16 was lifted by the Court of Appeal yesterday because no one could convince her that "life" does not mean what it says.

The girl, from Manchester, sat in the dock as Lord Justice Shaw said: "She is not wicked, nor has she dangerous criminal tendencies. She simply cannot grasp that 'life' in this case, does not mean life. She feels she has to face day after day in an institution for the rest of her life."

Her sense of frustration made the task of those responsible for her care almost impossible, he said. The court varied the girl's sentence from life detention to detention for not more than three years.

The judge added: "Courts must not abdicate responsibility for offenders to doctors. This

court must face up to the matter and decide itself what the measure of risk is, and make an appropriate order."

The girl was sentenced at Chelmsford Crown Court, Essex, on March 24 by Mr Justice Eveleigh for arson. She had admitted starting a blaze at the St Charles Youth Treatment Centre, Brentwood, after being locked in her room.

Lord Justice Shaw, sitting with Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Boreham, said it was the girl's first criminal offence. She had spent periods in children's homes, approved schools and adolescent centres, but was rejected by all of them as unruly.

Starting the fire was a gesture of despair, he said. She had no desire to injure but could not grasp the possible serious consequences of her action.

The trial judge's sentence was not meant to be cruel but the court felt that she should be encouraged to stabilize herself and that her sense of frustration should be reduced.

Complaints about air travel increase

By Our Air Correspondent

Complaints by the public against airlines and travel organisers increased during the 12 months ended September 30 compared with the previous 12 months.

The Airline Users' Committee, established by the Civil Aviation Authority, said yesterday that it had recorded 442 complaints in 1975-76, the total was 181.

In the three months July to September this year 41 per cent of complaints concerned scheduled flights and 39 per cent inclusive tour charters. A total of 61 complaints were directed at travel organisers and 47 at airlines.

The highest proportion, 28 per cent, related to tariffs, followed by 27 per cent relating to flight arrangements. Fourteen per cent concerned ticketing, 8 per cent baggage, and 7 per cent both reservations and surface arrangements.

Warning to teachers on ethics

By a Staff Reporter

A teacher who enters into an improper association with a pupil is guilty of an abuse of his professional relationship with his pupils, according to a new code of ethics drawn up by the National Union of Teachers.

Mr Frederick Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, emphasized the point in a statement commenting on the recent case in Hertfordshire in which a teacher, Mr Clement Vogler, was dismissed after admitting that he had had sexual intercourse with a girl-pupil aged 16 from his school. Mr Jarvis added that Mr Vogler was not a member of the NUT, nor had he received any advice or assistance from the union which regard

to his dismissal or his appeal to the industrial tribunal.

"Had he been a member of the union, we should have found it necessary to advise him of the following section of the code of professional ethics which has been drawn up by the union's executive for the general guidance of union members," he continued.

Section 12 of this new code states:

"The growth of a friendly relationship between teacher and pupil which is based on mutual respect and recognition of the role that each plays in the learning situation is desirable. It is, however, an abuse of this professional relationship for a teacher to:

(a) enter into an improper association with a pupil;

(b) show undue personal favour

or disfavour towards a pupil;

(c) commit such acts against a child as would be regarded as indecent or result in an undue influence with regard to personal attitudes, opinions or behaviour that are in any way connected with the work of the school."

Mr Jarvis emphasized that in the light of that provision in the code of ethics the NUT could not have supported Mr Vogler even if he had been a member of the union.

The new code, which has 14 sections, was approved by the NUT's executive on November 1, before the hearing of Mr Vogler's appeal against dismissal. It will be circulated to local associations of the union as part of the NUT's annual report, which will be considered at its conference next Easter.

Maxwell paper plan still on

By Our Arts Reporter

Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher, said yesterday that he would continue with his plans to produce an evening paper in Glasgow. He believed a readership of 150,000 was available and there were prospects of making it a 24-hour newspaper.

He told Edinburgh City Business Club that he was convinced of the need for a second paper in Glasgow and Strathclyde to compete with the Evening Times, which is owned by Sir Hugh Fraser.

Plan for earlier news on commercial television

By Our Arts Reporter

News at Ten, the Independent Television News programme, may have to be moved from its present time to give television companies more freedom to shape their late evening schedules, in particular programmes that follow the 9 o'clock "adult viewing" watershed.

Pressure was slowly building for such a move away from the main news time fixed in 1967, Mr Jeremy Isaacs, controller of programmes at Thames Television, said yesterday.

Instead, he visualized the retention of First Report at

lunchtime and the introduction of a long early evening programme of local, national and international news on the American pattern, followed by a 20-minute bulletin at 11 pm.

Mr Isaacs told the Broadcasting Press Guild that if independent television was to continue to keep up its impetus towards quality and still attract more than half of the audience the shape of ITV schedules would have to be looked at.

A third of feature films bought could not be shown before 9 o'clock, and to show such films, or The Marriage of Figaro, meant dividing them across the news.

Moving the main news, he thought, would take a year's consideration and discussion.

Counties at odds on regional strategy

From Ronald Kershaw

Leeds

The economic strategy plan for Yorkshire and Humberside covering the next 10 years is nearing completion. It will be published early next year. Of the four county councils in the revised region, North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and Humberside have broadly endorsed priorities in the strategy plan produced by the Yorkshire and Humberside economic planning council, but South Yorkshire has rejected the document.

The revised priorities are to encourage industrial investment; complete basic communications infrastructure, with special reference to access to ports to facilitate exports; and to further environmental improvements.

North Yorkshire's endorsement of the plan is conditional on industrial investment including investment in agriculture, tourism, forestry and fishing. It will reserve final observations on some parts of the plan until its own strategy plan is complete. Its view that more attention should be paid to preserving the fishing industry in the region was shared by Humberside County Council.

West Yorkshire said the council had certain reservations, as yet unspecified, but in principle endorsed the general strategy.

South Yorkshire has rejected invitations to discuss the plan on the ground that its priorities are entirely wrong.

Land Bill seen as dogma running amuck

By Our Planning Reporter

The Community Land Bill was a classic instance of a new style of legislation that was insidiously creeping in, Sir Desmond Heap said in the third of this year's Hamlyn Lectures at the Law Society's Hall, London, last night.

Mr Heap, an expert in general terms, said somewhere to do all sorts of things by way of

subordinate legislation in the form of rules, regulations and orders.

"Such subordinate legislation receives, of course, nothing like the close scrutiny by Parliament which is given to an Act of Parliament."

"It is not merely the detail of this Bill which is cockeyed; the entire ethos and dogma of the thing is out of gear and running amuck."

The securing for the community of a fair share of development profits could easily be achieved through progressive and phased taxation. But because some big boys had made a pile out of land development, all developers and landowners were to be sacrificed on the altar of an ideological principle of the most rigorous kind.

Prisoner dies in jail stabbing

Charles Cockle, aged 24, serving an eight-year sentence, died after being stabbed in Albany jail, Isle of Wight, the Home Office said yesterday. He was jailed for burglary, theft and taking away vehicles. The Home Office said his next of kin had been told. The police are understood to be treating his death as murder.

Mr Cockle was jailed in June and was said to have netted a £60,000 haul of jewellery and other valuables using a schoolboy's catapult and ball bearings as "tools". He would pepper a jeweller's window with the catapult without setting off the alarm and then help himself.

The third outbreak of fire within six days at the prison was being investigated yesterday. It is believed that there is a pattern of "nuisance fires" to harass the staff.

Fires were started last year in the prison television rooms and Monday night's also began in a television room. There was little damage, as staff were on the scene immediately.

Conference on aid to disabled

A government conference will be held in February at Sunningdale, Berkshire, to review the facilities for disabled people, Mr Morris, Under-Secretary of State for the Disabled, said yesterday.

Ministers, MPs, senior civil servants, local authority representatives, and disabled people would attend the conference, he said at the opening of the Alfred Morris day centre for the physically handicapped in Deptford, south London. The Government would then be "in a much stronger position to consider priorities for action within the resources available."

Capturing mardies, nooks and ginnels for record

From John Charteris

Research into the Manchester dialect being carried out by a university lecturer is due to be published in book form early next year. Dr Peter Wright, of the modern languages department at Salford University, is studying dialect within the boundaries of the city of Manchester, which must be distinguished carefully from the new Greater Manchester and even from Salford.

Dr Wright, who assisted in the vast and scholarly Leeds University dialect study, believes that while much work has been done to record the ways of speech of country-folk, too little is known about the origins of city dialects and accents.

His task is far from easy. For more than a century Manchester has been essentially cosmopolitan, with incomers following first the fortunes of the textile trade, then of engineering, and more recently of the banking, insurance and teaching professions.

At the same time there has been a steady decline in the resident population, so that a Mancunian born and bred still living within the city boundaries is rare. Dr Wright is finding examples through knocking on doors, obtaining introductions through friends, and by some publicity in local newspapers.

He has interviewed several hundred people so far, using a gentle conversational technique, with a tape-recorder only occasionally employed. That is something of a contrast to the more intensive, standardized question method used by Leeds University researchers and in other parts of the world.

He has discovered several intriguing points. While the broad vowels of the northerner persist in the city, the curled rather than rolled "r" of the pure Lancastrian stops well north of the city, somewhere south of Bolton, in fact.

Passageways behind and between a house are almost always "ginnels" in Manchester and, spoilt children are "mardie" or, more colourfully, "mardie arsed". Mouseholes are "mouse nooks".

Dr Wright intends to move on to a study of West Indian families who have lived in the city for a generation or more without inter-racial marriage, and of any peculiarities of speech among the strong and closely knit Jewish communities.

He also intends to study the relationship between speed of speech and the differing ways of life of city and country dwellers. He feels there is a correlation between the faster pace of life in a big city and the pace of speech.

Examples are the clipped, highly economical phrases of the Cockney and the New Yorker compared with the leisurely pace of a Devonian or a Texan. He intends to use a stopwatch to produce scientific evidence of that theory.

The projected book will include a chapter on the Liverpool dialect. That, Dr Wright thinks, will offer more scope, since Scouse is special not only because of the accent, but because of the humour of its content, born, it is said, out of past adversity.

He has a flying start from many earlier publications, such as Mr Howard Channon's *Portraits of Liverpool*, which quotes a young lady saying: "There was in her stimulated mind looking a right scrubber" and an elderly woman passing a city cemetery on a bus saying: "I hope to spend the rest of me days ther if the Lord spurs me."

By probably know there are some international phone calls you can dial direct. But do you know just how many countries you can dial direct?

Or how many cities in those countries you can dial direct? Or, most important of all, how little direct dialling can cost?

HOW MANY COUNTRIES? At the moment, if you're on an exchange with International Dialling—about 60 of telephone users already are, and the list is constantly growing—there are 24 countries you can dial direct.

Alphabetically they range from Andorra to the USA. Geographically they stretch round the world. And there are more joining the system all the time. Cyprus and Finland, for example, will be available within the next few days on November 17th.

HOW FAR CAN YOU GET FOR £1 THESE DAYS?

ANDORRA 4 minutes	AUSTRALIA 57 seconds	BELGIUM 4 minutes	CANADA 1 minute 20 seconds
CYPRUS 2 minutes 12 seconds	DENMARK 2 minutes 50 seconds	FINLAND 2 minutes 50 seconds	FRANCE 4 minutes
GERMANY 2 minutes 50 seconds	GREECE 2 minutes 12 seconds	HONG KONG 57 seconds	ISRAEL 57 seconds
ITALY 2 minutes 50 seconds	LUXEMBOURG 4 minutes	MONACO 4 minutes	NETHERLANDS 4 minutes
NEW ZEALAND 57 seconds	NORWAY 2 minutes 50 seconds	SINGAPORE 57 seconds	SOUTH AFRICA 57 seconds
SPAIN 2 minutes 50 seconds	SWEDEN 2 minutes 50 seconds	SWITZERLAND 2 minutes 50 seconds	U.S.A. 1 minute 20 seconds

HOW MANY CITIES? There is a school of thought that thinks international direct dialling is confined to European capital cities.

Well, Wagga Wagga is a long way from Europe, and is certainly not a capital city, but you can dial straight through from the UK.

The same is true of Oberammergau in Germany, Skeelskor in Denmark, and Fort Worth, Texas.

In most countries, anywhere linked to the automatic network can be dialled. Which means that literally tens of thousands of places, throughout the length and breadth of Europe and North America, are within your reach.

HOW MUCH? Naturally the price is going to depend on how far, how long and when you call. As with domestic calls, there are major bargains to be had during Cheap Rate. But one thing is almost certainly true, whenever and wherever you call.

It's cheaper than you think. Probably a good deal cheaper. Three minutes to Zurich, for example, costs about £1.05. Two minutes to Hong Kong will cost you £2.10.

New York costs 75p a minute. Or 50p during Cheap Rate. And Wagga Wagga, in the Australian outback—£1.05 a minute. And remember—the shorter the call, the cheaper the cost. If, for example, you can say what you have to say to someone in Brussels in 20 seconds, you'll have change out of 10p.

HOW EASY? Your Telephone Dialling Code Book contains basic information about international direct dialling, including a list of countries which can be dialled, and the dialling codes for the main towns. Which are much the same as inland codes, if a little longer.

If you want a more comprehensive list of dialling codes for a particular country, or details of international charges, we'll be happy to send you one of our special booklets. Just dial 700 and ask for Freefone 2013.

Post Office Telecommunications

Charges are in units of 3p, the charges shown are based on the approximate cost per minute to the nearest penny, exclusive of VAT and do not apply to country calls.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECT DIALLING. THE WORLD AT YOUR FINGER TIPS.



Post Office Telecommunications

HOME NEWS

Link system offers jobs to the elderly without pension cuts

By Diana Geddes

A pilot scheme enabling retired people to use their skills and abilities profitably without having their pensions cut went into operation in the London borough of Merton yesterday.

Any retired person who wants a job done, such as a letter typed, a telephone call made, or a hedge clipped, may telephone a request to a 24-hour answering service at the scheme's headquarters at Merton.

At the same time they are asked to state what work and services they can offer in return. Staff will then try to match requests and offers.

Payments will be made in stamp tokens as money would be subject to tax, and after the first £20 a week would involve automatic deductions from the pension (unless the man is over 70 and the woman over 65).

The stamps, which will be paid at a standard rate of one for every hour's work, can be used by the pensioner to pay for some job he or she wants done.

The 12-month pilot scheme is being run by Link Opportunity Study, set up and financed by a consortium of five bodies: Age Concern England, the Employment Fellowship, the Park Hill Trust, the Pre-Retirement

Association, and the British United Provident Association.

Mr Edward Walton, a system designer who is conducting the pilot scheme, estimated the running costs for the first year to be between £1,000 and £1,500. That would mostly be for telephone and postal charges, he said. He hoped the administration would quickly be taken over by the retired people.

The stamps would initially be issued by local public bodies such as the Guild of Social Service. In certain needy cases they may decide to issue stamps without requiring work to be done, Mr Walton said.

Those interested are asked to call 01-648 9494, or write to Link Opportunity Study, 16 Pitcairn Road, Merton, Surrey. Work projects: The North Regional Action Committee of the job-creation programme run by the Manpower Services Commission has approved 55 work schemes providing 993 jobs at a cost of £1,093,810 by the first month since the government programme was announced (a Staff Reporter writes).

The projects are awaiting endorsement from the commission in London. It is expected that the northern region's share of the government's £30m programme will be about £6m.

Making drug containers safer for children

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The extent to which containers for drugs should be made "child-proof" to comply with new regulations of the Department of Health and Social Security from January 1 next year, has been set out by the British Standards Institution.

The standard (BS5321) requires that at least 85 per cent of a test panel of children should be unable to open the container after they have been shown by an adult how it can be done. At least 90 per cent of an adult panel should be able to open and reclose the container after reading instructions but without demonstration.

The BSI emphasizes that the introduction of child-proof containers will not automatically eliminate child poisoning: the main responsibility still lies with parents.

It is understood that the Government is anxious that the cost of the new packaging should not be passed on to the consumer. One manufacturer said yesterday: "The cost of a bottle is the cost of a bottle. We shall not use this as an excuse to make money

Supporters spur Mr Prentice to carry on the struggle

Opponents say the affair is over but friends are campaigning to increase local membership

By Penny Symon

Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, is to meet supporters in his constituency of Newham, North-east, on Friday to discuss the recruitment campaign they are waging in the hope of retaining him as their MP.

After the long and bitter dispute in the constituency it is not surprising that Mr Prentice sometimes expresses the view privately that he sees little point in carrying on the fight against the left-wingers who have rejected him. But his supporters, convinced that there is still some point in fighting for him, are determined to increase membership of the local party.

They feel that the recommendation from the inquiry team, that the constituency's decision to reject him should be upheld, will be endorsed by the party's national executive committee on November 26 and that therefore their only hope is to raise the moderate membership.

They seek to change the face of the local party, influence elections, and achieve the sort of general management committee that would reverse the original decision to reject Mr Prentice.

"We know that Reg gets depressed sometimes and wonders whether there is any point in carrying on," one of his supporters said in Newham this week. "But we keep spurring him on."

The constituency's general management committee rejected Mr Prentice last July, when a resolution was passed by 29 votes to 19 asking him to retire as MP at the next election.

Mr Prentice vowed to go on working for his constituents, and he now visits them at least once a month, but holds his sessions in a room in the town hall, rather than in the party headquarters in Barking Road. His supporters prefer that arrangement, stating defiantly that the room is cleaner and the atmosphere better.

The news that the national executive committee would probably approve the inquiry team's recommendation was not unexpected, but a new wrinkle has been created by information that Mr Ronald Haywood, general secretary of the Labour

Party, has been asked to achieve a last-minute reconciliation between the factions. That has united both sides momentarily, in surprise and wonderment about what exactly he can do at this late stage.

"I suppose it is a helpful gesture, but I find it difficult to see the point of it," Mr Jack Hart, one of the organizers of the recruitment campaign, observed.

"Anyway, I think this intervention is coming far too late. Mr Haywood should have acted before the July decision. At this stage compromise is not easy. We will talk to him, but I cannot see what good it will do."

Mr Hart and other supporters are more concerned with the recruitment campaign. Last Sunday about 80 people expressed interest in joining the party, about 60 of them in a ward that, in the words of one of its inhabitants, "has been asleep for a long time, and which the pro-Prentice people seem to have woken up a bit."

"We are not knocking on doors asking people whether they support Reg, that would not be right, but we are trying

hard to get a large new membership, and to pick up a lot of moderate people on the way," Mr Hart said.

"Then we shall try to ensure that the ward delegates who make up the general management committee reflect the membership more faithfully. Ward elections are held in January, and the next annual meeting is in February."

"As moderated, we did not see what was happening. We only hope we are not too late, but I am an optimist and would not be in the game if I thought there was no chance of winning."

The recruitment campaign has had its comic moments. As the pro-Prentice faction gathered at their approved meeting place, an anti-Prentice group, led by Mr Harold Lugg, chairman of the constituency party, was seen bearing down on them. They were exchanged, and they all set out along the Newham streets together.

"The atmosphere has got so bad that everyone is watching everyone else now," Mr Hart said. "I do not think the Lugg group managed to recruit any

new members, but we are not sure. To be fair, I do not think they were asking people at the door whether they support Reg. They realized, too, that this is not the way to go about it."

The campaigners reckon the four of the constituency's nine wards are against Mr Prentice: two are split about equally, another about 60 to 40 against one is completely for him, and the ninth, the one where the new members have just been recruited, might go either way.

The opposition, while conducting its own recruitment campaign is having a shabby show from its labours. Clearly, it feels that the fight has been won.

Mr John Wilson, who moved the resolution to oust Mr Prentice, said: "I agree that Mr Haywood's intervention seems a waste of time. Perhaps he could persuade Mr Prentice to resume his surgeries at party headquarters, it would be more friendly, and we could at least talk to him again."

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Inquiry on role of election broadcasting

From a Staff Reporter

The political parties and broadcasting organizations are to cooperate in a review of the role of broadcasting in the electoral process to be undertaken by Leeds University. The review, directed by Dr Jay G. Blumler, reader in mass communications and television centre research director at the university, will have as a focal point arrangements made for television and radio in the two 1974 elections and in the EEC referendum campaign.

Starting in January, 1976, the review should be completed by March, 1977. The university said it would analyse the relationships of broadcasting organizations and political parties at election time and examine procedures adopted on both sides that shaped the patterns of campaign coverage.

The researchers will consider audience outlook and the response to differences in patterns of broadcasting between the February and October elections and coverage of the EEC referendum campaign.

Labour chief retracts bias accusation against BBC

By Our Political Staff

Mr Ronald Haywood, general secretary of the Labour Party, yesterday admitted that he had been wrong in his accusation that the BBC's coverage of the October, 1974, general election had been generally slanted against Labour.

He said a special study of television coverage of that election, carried out by Mr Anthony Barker of Essex University, for the Labour Party, had been completed, and Mr Barker had reported that there was "no overall bias".

Mr Haywood said: "I now want to put it on public record that what Mr Barker's report said, Mr Haywood's statement was apparently based on too small a sample. My comment that the BBC coverage was generally slanted against the Labour Party has been proved unfounded."

"Nevertheless," he continued, "during the last general election I saw a number of programmes on BBC television which I considered biased against the Labour Party. I still consider them biased." He recognized that he saw only a

small proportion of the total television output.

The report from Mr Barker, who viewed and analysed from videotape every minute of national television coverage of the election, has not been published. Mr Haywood's statement comes after consideration of the report by the publicity sub-committee of Labour's national executive committee. It will now go to the full committee.

When Mr Haywood spoke on the subject at the party's annual conference last year he said that Labour should not pander to a set-up in which the politicians were treated by the media like puppets on a stage. Yesterday he still believed that that should be looked into.

He welcomed the announcement of a Leeds University study of the role of broadcasting in the electoral process. He hoped the "puppet treatment" would be included in the study and that the investigation would "help towards a better long-term relationship between broadcasters and politicians".

The BBC said yesterday that it was making no comment on Mr Haywood's statement.

Devolution questions to Mr Wilson

By Our Political Editor

No firm commitment was entered into by Mr Wilson in Commons question time yesterday that the promised White Paper on devolution would be ready for publication before the end of the month. The full Cabinet is expected to consider the draft later this week.

Mr Wilson said the Government intended that the White Paper should be laid in the Commons before the end of November.

Replying to Mr Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Opposition, he added that the costs of devolution to assemblies in Scotland and Wales would be set out "both in terms of finance and of manpower".

Mr Whitelaw had spoken of the enormous constitutional importance of the question, and the perturbation of many MPs. In an answer to the Scottish National Party, Mr Wilson said that the SNP would need to settle its differences with Orkney and Shetland before it came to the House with any authority on the issue of offshore oil.

Parliamentary report, page 12



Mr Ben Travers, 89 today, with Miss Helen Mirren and Miss Joan Plowright at the Lyric Theatre (Diary, page 14).

Police cuts warning to county

From Our Correspondent

After suggested police economy measures, Mr Lawrence Byford, Chief Constable of Lincolnshire, warned members of the police committee yesterday that they were heading for a clash with the Home Office and with the public.

Mr Byford was commenting on a county council finance committee recommendation, due to go before full council on November 21, on the 1976-77 budget. It calls for all growth in line with government guidelines, but adds that that should include loan charges and that a further reduction of 1 per cent should be made.

Mr Byford said: "It means that I have to find £350,000 from somewhere. It means a reduction of 80 officers, which, of course, would not be tolerated by the Home Secretary."

Public employees' union to resist spending reduction

By Tim Jones

The National Union of Public Employees said yesterday that it would resist proposals to cut public expenditure and would support its opposition with rallies and demonstrations. A directive has been sent to the union's members working for hospitals, local councils, universities and other public institutions.

Behind the executive council decision is the fear that cuts in services might cost the jobs of many of the union's 500,000 members.

The executive has reminded its 1,800 branches that in September the TUC declared that cuts in public expenditure would be regarded as an intolerable attack on working-class living standards and called on unions to resist reductions in public services.

It says: "Recent statements by government ministers, coupled with the actions of employing authorities, now pose the need for the union to begin

to develop a coherent strategy in support of its own policy and the policies of the TUC."

Union officials are urged to stick firmly to the union's policy of no redundancies in consultations with management, and are asked to enlist the support of local trades councils and Labour parties to resist any attempts to cut public expenditure.

District and area committees of the union have been told to monitor all proposals made by public authorities and to use the information to develop tactical plans "which will enable the union to exercise maximum control over the consequences of any cuts in expenditure introduced by employing authorities."

The executive reminds the members that recent statements by the Chancellor indicate that, when the current difficulties have eased, the Government's intention would still be to exercise a continuing control over expenditure in the public sector as a feature of economic policy.

In brief

West Midlands bus fare rise

West Midlands Passenger Transport Executive was granted increases in bus fares by the traffic commissioner yesterday. They will be the first rises in the region for almost four years.

The increase means this year's estimated deficit of £15m will be cut by £2m, and in a full year, assuming present-day costs, the rise will reduce losses to about £8m.

Hooligan protest

Manchester bus crews have refused to serve the city centre this evening, when Manchester City meets Manchester United. They are protesting against football hooligans who kicked a driver unconscious on November 1.

Bilingual costs

The bilingual policy adopted by Gwynedd County Council in North Wales is costing an estimated £73,400 a year in administration costs. It is to be reviewed by a committee on Friday.

Police warn drivers

Traffic police patrolling Humberide are stopping cars with children on the front seats to warn drivers that a child might hit the dashboard in a 20mph crash with force equal to that in a fall from a second-floor window.

Royal 'non-smoker'

The Prince of Wales has been voted "Non-Smoker of the Year" by the National Society of Non-Smokers.

Corrections

An article on October 25 about the 1975 Everest expedition referred to the use of polyester as covering for some of the tents. In fact other materials including pure cotton, silk and nylon-based cloths were used. Some were specially developed for the expedition.

In an article headed "Scientific method: a critical initiative" on Monday the word "not" was omitted from the sentence: "He felt that there had been no serious consequences from the clergy who had received the four pages of briefing material."

IF YOU EMPLOY MEN AND WOMEN YOU SHOULD KNOW...

After 29 December women can enforce their legal right to Equal Pay.

The Equal Pay Act comes into force on 29 December 1975 - after 5 years in which Employers have had the opportunity to phase in equal pay.

From that day on, every woman who does the same work as a man for the same Employer at the same place of work has a legal right to the same rate of pay. And, as her Employer, you would be legally bound to see that she gets it, unless you can prove that there is a genuine reason - other than her sex - for giving her different pay.

This is also the case if the work that a woman does is broadly similar to a man's or has been given an equal value under a job evaluation scheme.

The £6 per week pay increase limit does not apply to equal pay.

Your Employees can complain to Industrial Tribunals.

Any failure to comply with the Equal Pay Act may be referred to an Industrial Tribunal; this could involve you in payment of arrears of remuneration or damages.

Which firms have to give Equal Pay?

Every firm that employs men and women may be affected. No firms are exempt, however small. The Act applies to all kinds of workers, whether their jobs are at a desk or in a factory, full-time or part-time.

It means more than just pay.

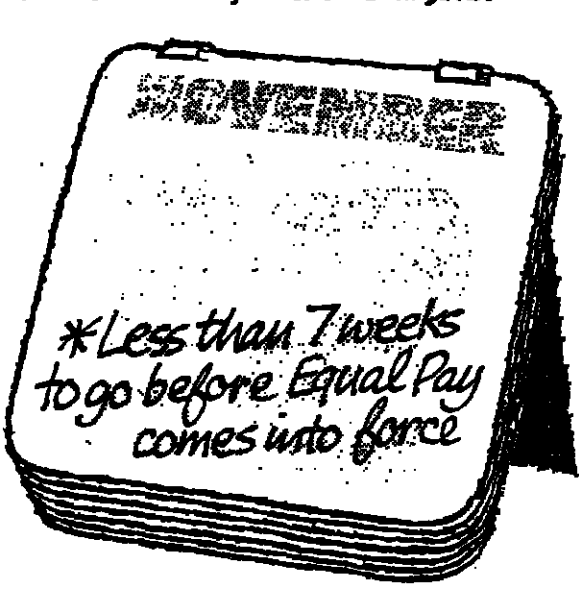
It covers nearly all terms of your employees' contracts of employment, like overtime, bonuses, holidays and sick pay. There are only a few exceptions, like matters relating to childbirth, retirement and death.

If you haven't completed your arrangements for equal pay, you need to move very fast. Even if you believe that you have completed your arrangements, you'd be

wise to check again very carefully that you have taken account of all the provisions of the Act.

If you are still in any doubt, you should straight away get "A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970" and an explanatory leaflet "Equal Pay - What are you doing about it?". They contain the addresses of Regional Managers in the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service who can help you with any problems.

You can get these leaflets free from your nearest Unemployment Benefit Office, Employment Office or Jobcentre. Or send in the coupon below to: H.M.S.O. (S14B), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NY.



Please send me a copy of:
A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 ...
Equal Pay - What are you doing about it? ...

Name _____
(Please print clearly)

Position _____

Organisation _____

Address _____

DE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

Men in the 'wrong' union threatened with dismissal

By Christopher Thomas

More than forty men at two power stations have been told that they face dismissal unless they join a recognized trade union. They are members of the breakaway Electricity Supply Union (ESU), which yesterday accused the employers and the four main unions in the industry of "ganging up" on them.

The ESU is to put a test case to an industrial tribunal, which will probably sit for two days next month, at which it will contest the dismissal of six men at Ferrybridge power station, Yorkshire, for refusing to join a recognized union. Thirty-seven members of the ESU at Nottingham power station and six at Hams Hall power station, Sutton Coldfield, said yesterday that they had been told to join another union or face dismissal.

The Confederation of Employee Organizations, which has taken up the case, said yesterday: "At Hams Hall they have been given until Novem-

ber 13 to make up their minds; and at Nottingham until November 24. After that they can expect notice of dismissal, which means they will be asked to leave the power station."

Mr William Sarvent, general secretary of the ESU and one of the dismissed Yorkshire workers, yesterday advised the men to join another union under duress and await the outcome of the industrial tribunal. He said he had proof beyond doubt that the employer and the four main unions were ganging up on members of the ESU.

Mr Frank Herring, Nottingham secretary of the ESU, said 600 workers in the area would eventually be told to join a recognized union or lose their jobs. They were having to leave the union under duress.

A spokesman for Nottingham power station said the men might not have suffered that severe injury. Dr Scott told Dumfries Sheriff Court.

Seat belts 'might have saved coach victims'

Some of the 10 victims of a coach crash on the A74 Glasgow to Carlisle road in June might have been saved if they had been wearing seat belts. Dr Agnes Scott, senior consultant pathologist at the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary said yesterday that the inquiry into the death of Mr Matthew Varty, aged 56, of Stephens Road, Brighton.

Mr Varty, the coach driver, and nine passengers were killed when the coach, carrying a party of pensioners from Brighton to a Scottish holiday, was struck by a lorry which crossed the central reservation near Beattock, Dumfriesshire.

The driver and several of the passengers died from multiple injuries. Many of the injuries were caused by the passengers having been thrown forcibly forward, and had they been restrained by seat belts they might not have suffered that severe injury. Dr Scott told Dumfries Sheriff Court.

Asked by Mr Robert Reid, the Sheriff Principal, whether he thought seat belts should be fitted to coaches, he replied "Yes".

Dr Alistair Cameron, a Lockerbie, who said he had 2 years' experience of accidents on the A74 and was part of an emergency radio search linking doctors, ambulance said a central barrier on the stretch of road where the accident happened could be useful. But it would have to be carefully planned and it was not sure that he would use it if it means closing lanes sections useful to rescue services.

Chief Inspector James Scott head of Dumfries and Galloway traffic department, said that a central barrier would cut down the chances of injury and accidents," he said.

Mr Geoffrey Grime, of Swansea, a consultant engineer, said that a barrier might have prevented the lorry from crossing the road. He said the lorry had been laden it would not

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Chief Inspector James Scott head of Dumfries and Galloway traffic department, said that a central barrier would cut down the chances of injury and accidents," he said.

Mr Geoffrey Grime, of Swansea, a consultant engineer, said that a barrier might have prevented the lorry from crossing the road. He said the lorry had been laden it would not

Flixborough loss has cost Britain £60m, inquiry told

The loss of the nypco chemical plant at Flixborough, Humberside, has put 35,000 jobs at risk in the textile industry and cost Britain £60m, it was learned so far, a public inquiry at Scunthorpe was told yesterday. If rebuilding was allowed the new plant would save Britain £20m or more a year on the balance of payments.

Those figures were given by Mr John Koch, for Nypco UK, owner of the plant in which 28 people died in an explosion 18 months ago.

He said the plant had been the only one in Britain producing caprolactam, a chemical used in making nylon. It produced a fifth of Britain's needs of the raw material.

The inquiry into Nypco UK's application to rebuild the plant to produce 70,000 tons of caprolactam a year, but without the process that caused the explosion in June, 1974.

Mr Koch said the proposed plant would not be able to produce "an explosive vapour cloud" and in the view of the Factory Inspectorate the plan posed no exceptional risk to the surrounding area.

There would be a change in the design system to ensure that there was no repetition of the mistakes that led to the explosion.

The plant could be rebuilt and in operation at Flixborough within two years of obtaining permission. If it had to be built on another site it would probably be two and a half to four years before it was working.

The cost of rebuilding would be much less on the present site.

Mr Rudolf Selman, managing director of Nypco UK, told the inquiry that although the area occupied by the rebuilt plant would be more than double that taken up previously the output would be about the same.

He was familiar with the plant in Holland at which there was an explosion last week and said there would be no similar processes at Flixborough.

Mr Selman said that in parish votes on the rebuilding issue Burton on Stather and Flixborough had voted in favour, but at Amcotts, where there was a 91 per cent turnout, the result was 68 in favour of the proposals and 32 against.

Mr Margaret Goulding, one of the objecting villagers from Amcotts, referred to the fatal explosion at a chemical plant in

Holland last week but Mr Selman replied that in the Flixborough plant such an explosion would not be possible. "It is not in the nature of the process, even if it runs out of control. Many experts have agreed that our works are very safe," he said.

Mr Michael Shaw, project manager for Nypco, said that although the probability of an explosion within the works was negligible, it had been decided that "both control buildings should be designed to withstand a shock wave of explosion equivalent to a ton of TNT 100 ft from the building."

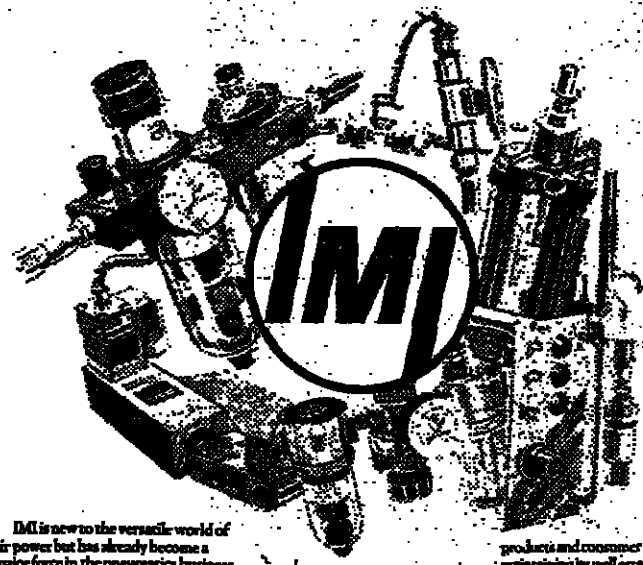
Questioned by an objector, he said an explosion was possible but "anything we can do would be confined to within the works area."

The hearing continues today

صحة من الأصل

Your company is judged by the company it keeps.

Air Power.



IMI is now the versatile world of air power but has already become a major force in the pneumatic business - one of the fastest growing sectors of the engineering industry.

IMI companies supply components for compressed air systems - filters, regulators, lubricators, valves, cylinders and fittings - everything between the compressor and the working tool. Their names include some of the best known in the business, C.A. Norgren of Colorado, USA, and Festo and Hengstenberg in the UK. Our customers are offered first class service from a growing network

of pneumatic supply houses in the UK, and our international sales and service network includes interests in Europe, Asia, both the Americas and Australasia.

All this is but a part of the total IMI activities. The firms speak for themselves:

- 1968 turnover \$29 million (IMI's first year as a public company), 1973 turnover £27.5 million.
- IMI is continuing to expand logically and methodically into finished products and consumer goods while maintaining its well established interests in refined and wrought metals.
- Each company in the IMI group is free to decide how best to win its markets.
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Building Products
Heat Exchange Products
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Zip Fasteners
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IMI means more than metal
Imperial Metal Industries Limited, Birmingham, England

IMI, January 8th, 1975.

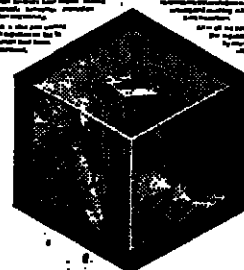


GKN, July 2nd, 1975.



Thorn Lighting,
September 12th, 1975.

A giant offshore package from ICI



ICI, September 16th, 1975.

When you trade with 121 countries - where on Earth are you?



One of the problems of being a world leader is that your customers are scattered all over the world - in 121 countries. And you do not satisfy customers like this from a comfortable office in London. So Molins have factories and assembly plants in North America, South America, Australia and India, as well as in Europe. What is more, Molins men are travelling all over the world every day. That way we are on the spot to meet customer demands wherever they come from.

Today these demands are heavy both from the Eastern hemisphere and from the West. For cigarette-making and packaging machinery - 60% of the world's cigarettes are made or packed by Molins machines - and for paper and packaging machinery made by our subsidiaries Langston (USA) and Masson Scott Thirrell.

Yes, Molins men and Molins machines are all over the Earth - all the time.

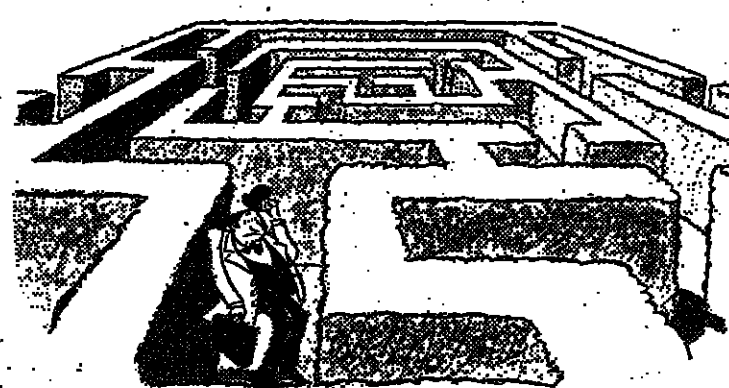
* There are 121 countries in membership of the United Nations

Molins Limited,
Bathurst,
London W1A 5SL

MOLINS
International Precision Engineers



Molins, May 29th, 1975.



Where does the property investor go from here?

The last two years have been a period of great uncertainty in the property market. Activity in the property investment market has now increased, but in such conditions it is important for the serious property investor to get professional advice.

At St. Quintin Son & Stanley, we've been advising on property investment for nearly 150 years, and our clients include some of the largest investors there are - insurance companies and pension funds among them.

As well as advising on the purchase or sale of existing buildings, we are experienced in acting for developers - valuing sites, preparing cash-flow projections on the basis of plans and, according to market conditions, arranging finance to enable projects to proceed.

Today's conditions dictate that the route for property investors should only be charted with the benefit of advice from experienced professionals.

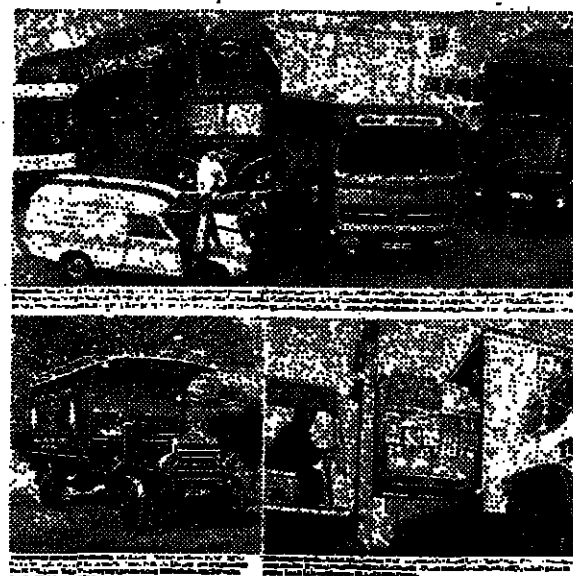
One way out of the maze: consult professionals like St. Quintin Son & Stanley.

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We can save you more than trouble.
Visitors: Queen Street Place,
London EC4R 3HS. Telephone: 01-256 9964.

St. Quintin, January 17th, 1975.

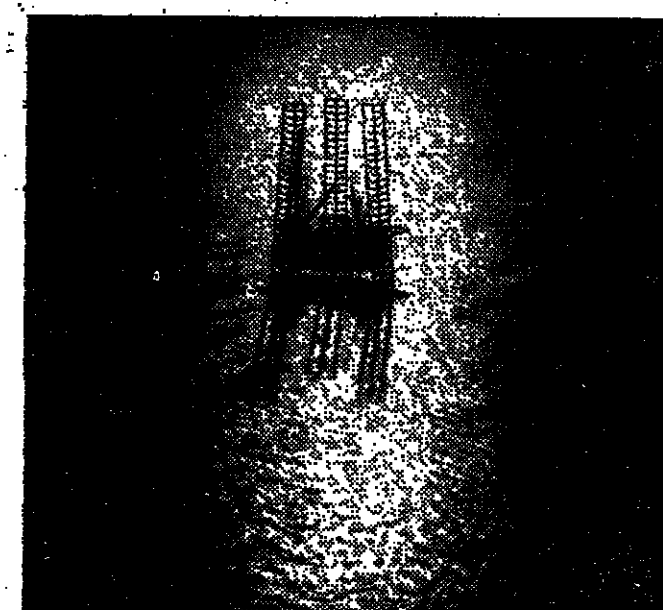
And all this too, from Tate & Lyle.



A close look at these photographs may tell you things about me that you never guessed.



Tate & Lyle, May 15th, 1975.



These days, it takes more than money to make money

The Midland Bank Group is a leading financial institution in the world. It has a long history of providing financial services to its customers. The bank has a strong reputation for its reliability and its commitment to its customers. It has a wide range of services, including banking, insurance, and investment. It has a strong presence in the UK and overseas. It has a strong commitment to its customers and to the community. It has a strong commitment to its values and to its principles. It has a strong commitment to its future and to its success.

A simpler way to tackle complex problems

Midland Bank Group

Midland Bank Group is a leading financial institution in the world. It has a long history of providing financial services to its customers. The bank has a strong reputation for its reliability and its commitment to its customers. It has a wide range of services, including banking, insurance, and investment. It has a strong presence in the UK and overseas. It has a strong commitment to its customers and to the community. It has a strong commitment to its values and to its principles. It has a strong commitment to its future and to its success.

Midland Bank, May 22nd, 1975.

In the world of industry and commerce, peace is seldom, if ever, golden. No leading company can afford to be tight-lipped about concerns and operations.

The leading companies represented here are just some of the many who have been seen to present themselves to their public through The Times.

And with good reason.

By advertising in The Times, they were

talking to the prominent and successful people from many varied professions. They were reaching the decision-makers; our politicians, civil servants and senior local government officials. They were reaching people established in the professions such as lawyers, solicitors, architects and doctors. They were also talking to the leading businessmen of the day, in both the private and public sectors.

And, on a world-wide scale, they were

reaching the foreign statesman, diplomats and leaders who follow world events through The Times.

In short, they were talking man to man to people they would like to meet.

So, when you want to talk to the influential and successful, think of the paper you are reading.



Mr. Garry Thorne, Advertisement Director, 01-837 1234 Ext. 7466.

Widespread anger in Israel at UN vote on 'racial' Zionism

Jerusalem, Nov 11. Reacted to the United Nations General Assembly's condemnation of Zionism as a "racialist" movement, the Jewish Agency today issued a statement condemning the vote. The statement said that the Jewish Agency had been invited to the UN General Assembly in 1948, and that it had been a member of the UN since 1949. It said that the Jewish Agency had always been a part of the Jewish people, and that it had always been a part of the Jewish people's struggle for self-determination. The statement said that the Jewish Agency had always been a part of the Jewish people, and that it had always been a part of the Jewish people's struggle for self-determination. The statement said that the Jewish Agency had always been a part of the Jewish people, and that it had always been a part of the Jewish people's struggle for self-determination.

Angola celebrates the war goes on

Luanda, Nov 11. A day of celebration in Angola today as the country marked the end of its 11-year struggle for independence from Portugal. The day was marked by a series of events, including a large parade in Luanda and the playing of the national anthem. The day was also marked by the signing of a peace agreement between the government and the main rebel group, the Popular Liberation Army (Frelimo). The agreement provided for a ceasefire and the withdrawal of Portuguese troops from the country. The day was a day of triumph for the Angolans, who had fought a long and hard battle for their freedom.

et ambassador leaves Uganda

Kampala, Nov 11. The British ambassador to Uganda, Sir John Kerr, has left the country today. Sir John Kerr was in Uganda for a number of years, and was known for his close relationship with the Ugandan government. He was also known for his role in the resolution of the crisis in the country. Sir John Kerr was a member of the House of Commons, and was a prominent figure in British politics. He was also a member of the House of Lords, and was a member of the Privy Council. Sir John Kerr was a man of many talents, and was a man of many achievements. He was a man of many talents, and was a man of many achievements.

Opposition growing to Ford CIA nominee

Washington, Nov 11. The appropriate Senate committee will in a few days begin to consider the nomination of Mr. Donald Rumsfeld to the post of Secretary of Defense. The nomination has been made by President Ford, and is expected to be confirmed by the Senate. However, there is growing opposition to the nomination in the Senate. Some members of the Senate are concerned about Mr. Rumsfeld's record in the CIA, and are concerned about his relationship with the military. They are also concerned about his relationship with the press, and are concerned about his relationship with the public. The opposition to the nomination is growing, and it is expected that the Senate will have a difficult time confirming Mr. Rumsfeld.

Crowds queue to hear dry legal arguments Court wrangle over psychiatrists' findings in Hearst case

San Francisco, Nov 11. The trial set for Miss Patricia Hearst seems to be headed for legal thickets as dense as the emotional tangle which surrounds her. The trial is expected to be a long and difficult one, and it is expected that there will be a lot of legal arguments. The trial is expected to be a long and difficult one, and it is expected that there will be a lot of legal arguments. The trial is expected to be a long and difficult one, and it is expected that there will be a lot of legal arguments. The trial is expected to be a long and difficult one, and it is expected that there will be a lot of legal arguments.

Sanctions now only a nuisance to Rhodesia

Salisbury, Nov 11. Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, said tonight that after 10 years of independence Rhodesia, despite sanctions, was one of the most prosperous countries in Africa. He said that the country had a high level of employment, and that it had a high level of economic growth. He said that the country had a high level of employment, and that it had a high level of economic growth. He said that the country had a high level of employment, and that it had a high level of economic growth. He said that the country had a high level of employment, and that it had a high level of economic growth.

Cambodia's new title Japan bars ex-Beate

Hongkong, Nov 11. The Japanese Government has banned Paul McCartney, the former Beatle, from entering Japan for a series of concerts because of his association with a British drug conviction two years ago, the promoters said today.

Text of Sir John Kerr's views on his duty to end crisis

Canberra, Nov 11.—The following is the full text of the statement made by Sir John Kerr, Australia's Governor-General: I have given careful consideration to the constitutional crisis which has arisen in the Government of Australia, and I have made up my mind as to what I should do. I have decided that I should resign my office, and I have decided that I should do so as soon as possible. I have decided that I should resign my office, and I have decided that I should do so as soon as possible. I have decided that I should resign my office, and I have decided that I should do so as soon as possible. I have decided that I should resign my office, and I have decided that I should do so as soon as possible.



Sir John Kerr: Resolving deadlock as promptly as possible.

Our future

is just as dependent on investments as yours.

For us, this means research, planning and building. At the moment, we are just completing construction of a new plant, which will create several thousand jobs.

Its facilities will be on an international scale, with processes that save energy and are unarmful to the environment, and using economical production methods.

In the last decade, we have invested over £1.3 million because we think in terms of the future, and not only our own. For chemistry helps everyone.

Fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, organic and inorganic products, plastics, chemicals for plastics production, fibres, non-woven fabrics, glues, pharmaceuticals.

Linz/Donau, Austria

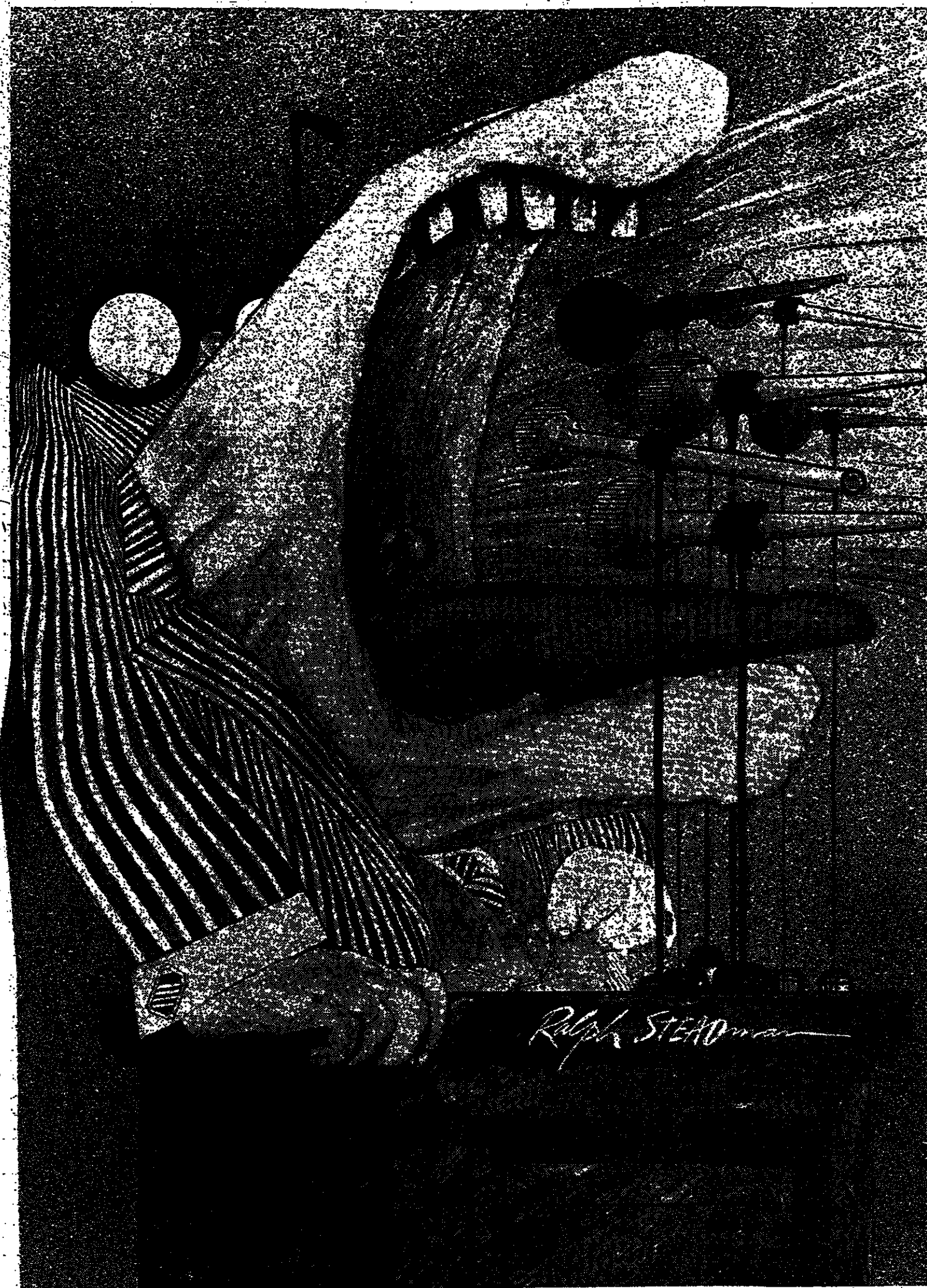
CHEMIE LINZ AG

is a main board director and new year 1976 on January 1 in succession to Mr P. Nicholls.

was operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI IN THE YEAR 1909

Stop talking about productivity and do something about it.



Productivity is a subject that's been talked into the ground. And yet you only have to mention industry or the state of the nation and someone still chirps up with productivity.

So it's with some pride we can say we've done more than talk.

By developing a radically different type of duplicator, we've significantly increased the productivity of a print-room.

It's called the Xerox 9200 Duplicating System.

In test runs, it's pushed up productivity by 30%. And in the right environment, that figure could be even higher.

The key to the Xerox 9200 and the reason it's so productive, is its flexibility.

It will not only work at the rate of 7,200 prints an hour on a straight run, but with the Automatic Feed and Collator, will produce twenty copies of a ten page report in under two minutes.

And despite its high speed, it still produces very high quality

prints comparable with any offset printer. Nevertheless, it's not a system that will suit everyone. Only a company with enough of the right kind of work will want it.

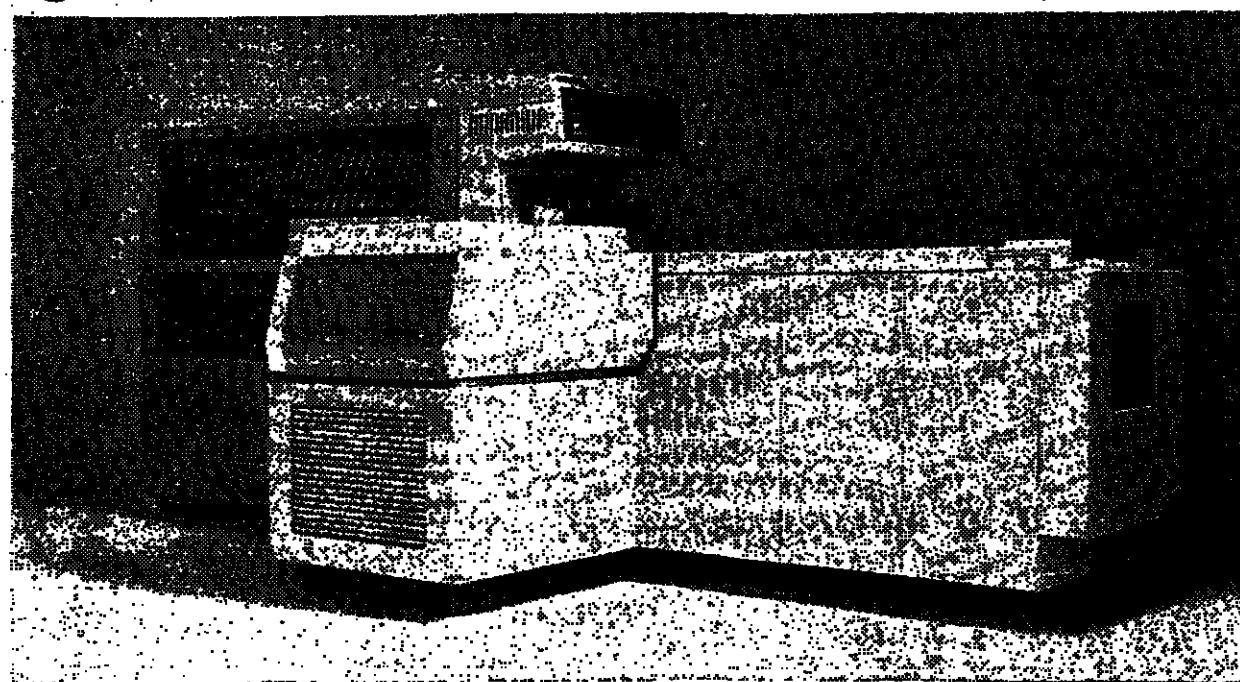
But for those people it could make a big difference.

The difference between talking about productivity and achieving it.

If you work in South London or the City you can see the 9200 at a launch exhibition on 25th and 27th November. Call 01-686 9911 for your invitation.

RANK XEROX

Helps you do, what you do, better.



The new Xerox 9200 Duplicating System.

The difference between talking about productivity and achieving it.

PH



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STRALIA'S CRISIS

smisal of Mr Whitlam Governor-General of Aus- an event without real nt in modern British con- tradition. It is the of a reserve, or ultimate, which though never d to be used never falls betude. The Queen per- guards this power, this sanction against misuse elected government's in Great Britain alone. nationally inheres on her in the Governors- of those Commonwealth s which retain her as mbolic Head of State. the Queen is personally of Australia she has, it is od, been kept informed Governor-General of the which have involved him office with Mr Whitlam, Fraser, the new caretaker Minister. But it appears the principle that the is divided he acted quite dently in making his sion the actual Head of Australia as a republic constitutional action by the representative may there can be no doubt John Kerr's motives ract. To have involved en while residing in as Queen of Australia in of her ultimate power, the Australians alone approve or reprobate- ave done the Crown a e. It might indirectly involved Britain in an election campaign, could be embarrassing to British Government and

John stressed yesterday, a critical difference, the position in a unitary like Britain (or New and a federation like His statement d to Australians why he ssed a government in ol of the Lower House, ived of supply by the

ENDING OUR OWN LIBERTIES

tempts are made to compromise and they fail, always a tendency for le to accuse the other of been unreasonable, of refused to make minor ons which would have compromise to be, or of actual bad faith, natural to view these ations with some scepti- each side is likely to that it is the injured in the dispute between s represented by Lord t and the Government r Michael Foot there ver, be no real question hech party has been

he Press side there have ated attempts to reach mise which would pro- dom while allowing the nt to preserve the main of their trade union t. Even the limited s on the Government always seemed to be n Mr Foot rather than ted by him. Some s were made in the Commons to the point the Manifesto Group, Goodman tried in his endments in the House o build on that. Yet s were granted with by Mr Foot, and he e brought to offer or rther safeguards. Mr went so far as to a compromise draft on the legal statu- posed press code after ment had offered it. e beginning Mr Foot on those who were t with him the impres- he personally wanted

to open the way for a closed shop for the NUJ to be negotiated throughout the Press with no secure safeguards. No secure safeguards for editors; no secure safeguards for contributors; no secure safeguards for those who might want to join the Institute of Journalists; the alternative trade union; no secure safeguards for those who might be wrongfully dismissed from the NUJ and deprived thereby of the right to contribute to the Press. He was prepared reluctantly to accept a code, but not adequately defined and with no standing in law. This is not the attitude of the whole of the Labour Party nor is it the attitude of the whole of the Cabinet, nor in all probability is it the view of the Prime Minister himself. What has happened is that Mr Foot has refused to make concessions which most of his colleagues would have been only too happy to make, but has preferred to create a confrontation even at risk to his own Bill, rather than reach a negotiated settlement such as has been quite open in recent weeks.

This is an autocratic approach to legislation and it must make those journalists who would be asked to put their trust in the Secretary of State if he came to have the power to provide a charter very reluctant to give him that trust. We have never believed on *The Times* that this was a matter which ought to become a major dispute between the parties, or the Houses of Parliament. For the Press as a whole and the Labour Party as a whole to engage in a political dispute would, in our view, be damaging both to the Press and

compromise, even when the polls swung to Mr Whitlam. On the other hand, if the voters put Mr Whitlam back are they giving him a mandate to change the status of the Senate (it requires a referendum at least), and to request the Queen to dismiss Sir John (a point at which the Queen and the Government become constitutionally separate)? That has dangers, even though Sir John was Mr Whitlam's nominee. Would a Whitlam victory mean Australia wanted a form of presidential government without check except at elections?

The election will be a fight between the Labour Party and Liberal and Country parties. Many issues will be involved besides the constitutional one. The Labour Party will argue the need for a "fair do's" will appeal to Australian inclinations even though six weeks ago two thirds of the electorate seemed ready to sack Mr Whitlam on his record. The new Government will argue for the letter of the constitution, which in various referenda the people have refused so far to alter. But even if the Liberals win, their authority may be challenged as in some sense illegitimate, secured by a "ramp" or "scare".

The Senate's action filled many Australians with foreboding, a reason, Sir John may have felt, for an election. Now Australia has entered uncharted seas. The constitutionality, the impartiality as well as the wisdom of the Governor-General's intervention are being attacked, and this could bring into question the whole structure of authority. Australian elections are not fought on the gloves on, and this will be no exception. It must be hoped that out of the strife somehow the real issues will emerge and become defined, and that the verdict will emerge not just as a party victory but as a constitutional judgment that can be acted on and institutionalized.

to British democracy. Whatever may be true of the minority, the majority of members of the Labour Party are democrats and do believe in safeguarding freedom of speech. They believe in the closed shop, but not in the closed press.

We have always given full weight to the principles of the Labour Party in the organization of trade unions, though we do not share them and do not pretend to believe that Mr Foot's Act is a good enough piece of legislation to survive as a permanent basis for trade union law. Yet Mr Foot has opposed his very substantial authority in the Cabinet and in the Labour Party to all the efforts that have been made to provide adequate safeguards for liberty. Even at the last minute we hope that he and his colleagues will recognize that Lord Goodman's amendments have been put forward in a genuine spirit of conciliation: that they are not wrecking amendments but are concerned with the protection of freedom of speech which as a journalist Mr Foot ought to value and, indeed, professes to value very highly.

In the absence of agreement the responsibility for maintaining the liberty of the Press will however lie where it always did, on the Press itself. Mr Foot's Bill is enabling legislation, it does not require closed shops, it merely makes them lawful instead of unlawful. Only negotiations can create them, or decide their terms. It is the responsibility of publishers and journalists to be free and open Press is in fact preserved.

Family and hunting

In Watson
ler whether Miss Hart 3) is such a knowledge- woman that she can tell re humane method, e than hunting with method that often disposes of old and es, and, always, without agonies involved with osing, gassing and

cruely? How clever of ly defined. It is more CA can be. What stand on vivisection, cooping ig cities, closely caged birds, fishing or rat-

"And how about the 1,000 foxhounds—lovers and foxes too—who to forgo their healthy, ful pursuit if all those he prejudice of Miss r way?"

the Royal Family's e when have they been ere, in detail, with ut of every society to nd their patronage?"

g imports
rman of the Advertis- Authority
rter (October 30) Dr attention to the fact

that in this country it is permissible for an advertiser to compare his products with those of competitors, whereas in France, Germany and Italy to do so is illegal even if the comparison is true and fair.

It is of course obvious that an advertiser will not compare his products with those of his rivals unless the comparison, taken as a whole, is favourable to his products.

The British Code of Advertising Practice permits comparative advertisements "in the interest of rigorous competition and public information" provided that they are "so designed that there is no likelihood of the consumer being misled as a result of the comparison, either about the product advertised or that with which it is compared, and provided that they do not confer an artificial advantage upon the advertiser. It stresses that points of comparison should be based on facts that can be substantiated and should not be unfairly selected. Like must be compared with like, and either the list of items compared should be complete or else the advertisement should make clear that items are only a selection.

In practice all competitive advertising makes comparisons, explicit or implicit. Any advertiser naturally stresses the advantages which his products and services possess over their rivals. And his rivals do the same. The consumer is then left to make his own comparisons.

The reason why comparative advertising has become acceptable in this country is because there has been a growing tendency, in response to public pressure, for advertisements to become more

informative and because comparisons are often the best way of informing the public. Competitors are quick to bring any false or unfair comparisons to the notice of the Code of Advertising Practice Committee, and so to the Advertising Standards Authority. Substantiation is then immediately required.

No doubt some countries have found it inconvenient for the validity of comparative claims to be tested in the courts and have preferred to ban comparisons entirely. Fortunately we have devised a means of testing them without recourse to litigation, and other countries have been following our example.

Dr Cohn argues that the fact that British advertisers cannot make such comparisons in some other EEC countries while EEC products can make them here operates to the disadvantage of British products in the EEC. It is implicit in this argument that comparative advertisements are good for competition.

Surely it follows that in the course of harmonizing the rules of fair competition in the EEC it is desirable in the interests of consumers—and we believe, also of competition—to bring into line with ours the law and practice of those countries which deny their consumers the possibility of comparing the relative advantages of products. It is surely better that we should harmonize on the basis of liberal, than of restrictive, law and practices.

Yours faithfully,
DRUMALBYN, Chairman,
The Advertising Standards Authority Ltd,
15-17 Ridgmount Street, WC1.

Electing the European Parliament

From Lord Walston
Sir, According to an article in your issue of November 10 Britain is dragging its feet over elections to the European Parliament. If this be true I hope the Government will quickly have second thoughts. We are now committed to Europe, with the "indirect" "whichever" support of the British people: but suspicious still linger in the minds of our Continental partners, and these suspicions are not allayed by the stand the Government is now taking on all. It is in our own interests, no less than in the interests of the whole Community, that we should be accepted now as committed Europeans, and thus play a leading part in the evolution of the Community. A strong European Parliament, which can only come about if its members are directly elected, is one of the first means by which the delay the desirability of holding direct elections possible by 1978, and of eventual elections every five years, regardless of national elections, it could then concentrate on the practical matters which are essential if the European Parliament is to have real power. Its views will then carry far more weight than if it is seen to be dragging its feet, and giving those who disagree with it yet one more argument to show that it is still, at heart, anti-European.

Yours truly,
WALSTON,
European Parliament,
Luxembourg.

Control of pollution

From Mr Anthony Woolf
Sir, May I comment further, for there has been some confusion. My letter (October 8) was not about bathing water quality or emissions from pulp mills. I was concerned with release into the aquatic environment of highly toxic and persistent chemicals with established potential for harm and no proven safe limit. For these it is reasonable both to set a ceiling on levels of legally permissible emissions and to insist on use of the latest practical measures to minimise emissions wherever possible below that ceiling. Such an approach to hazards is normal in our own health and safety law which establishes, by codes of regulations, a floor of legally acceptable minima against a background of common law duties (now also statutory) to take all reasonable care to prevent unnecessary risk of injury or harm.

Now this kind of law is extremely difficult to enforce without both the regulatory and the common law duties. The imposition of clear absolute duties overcomes difficulties of proof which could otherwise be practically insuperable, but cannot be applied to all situations of hazard; without co-existent general common law duties the law would be patchy elsewhere.

No health and safety law could be adequately enforced in a democracy without cooperative and willing compliance by most people most of the time, but that will not be offered, even by men of good will, unless they know that in a competitive society there are effective sanctions which could be invoked against them and will be

invoked against known transgressors amongst their neighbours and enforcement has a role to play.

Do not these considerations apply to the dangerous and undesirable effects of industrial activity on the environment and population outside factories as well as on the waterways? Do they not apply across as well as within national boundaries? If so, and this was my argument, any genuine efforts to establish a workable framework of law to protect the environment throughout the EEC would be seen by the international community to deserve the full support of our Government, even justifying some degree of compromise in fields where we know better, for the sake of some international agreement instead of none.

The EEC "bathing water" and "pulp mills" draft directives are criticised by our Government on their specific details as not being workable or (at least scientifically) genuine efforts to protect the environment. That is a reasonable attitude even if the details inside the Community, like ourselves, cannot be expected to get its legislation absolutely right first time. If similar criticisms apply to the "black list" directive, our Government should strive to turn it into a genuine and workable law. If they do not, I suspect that those who challenged my views under a misapprehension as to their subject matter would find little new with which to disagree.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY D. WOOLF,
Chairman,
Lawyers' Ecology Group,
c/o The Law Society's Hall,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2.

The Equity meetings

From Mr Marius Goring and Mr Nigel Davenport
Sir, Vanessa Redgrave announced at the close of the three Special General Meetings of Equity held at the Coliseum last Sunday that the Council and the Davenport-Oliver proposal had been "overwhelmingly defeated". The following facts, Sir, may be of interest.

At the first meeting, the council motion 1a—confirming that the result of a referendum is binding—was carried by 573 votes, and failed by 25 votes to achieve the two thirds majority necessary for a rule-change. The Council motion 1b—confirming that rule changes can be made by referendum—was carried by 590 votes, and failed to achieve a two thirds majority by 20 votes.

At the second meeting, the Davenport-Oliver motion to reaffirm the non-political, and non-sectarian status of Equity—was carried by 504 votes, and failed to achieve a two thirds majority by 16 votes.

At the third meeting, the motion condemning the council for not taking the necessary steps to introduce a branch and delegate structure (previously refused by referendum) to Equity was defeated on a straight vote by 122 votes.

We are determined that these decisions of the Special General Meetings, if confirmed by referendum, shall prevail.

Yours etc,
MARIUS GORING,
NIGEL DAVENPORT,
The Garrick Club, W.C.2,
November 10.

Image of trade unions

From Sir Paul Bryan, Conservative MP for Hove
Sir, Bryan Magee (article, November 10) should not lose too much sleep over alleged failure of the trade unions to get a "fair hearing".

Most trade union officials are full-time paid and trained communicators. At least 10 of their general secretaries are now well-known TV personalities, constantly invited to appear on the box to state their case.

But if a case is bad all the TV expertise in the world cannot make it good.

It is now obvious that in these last two years of inflation and recession the trade unions have imposed on the government a huge and aimless so-called social contract blatantly designed to preserve the living standards of their own members at the expense of the rest of the population. This has been increasingly resented.

To Mr Magee, Communist influence is a minor, overpublicized irritant. To the rest of us it is very disturbing to see great power in the hands of such men as Mr Scargill who show too little reluctance to bring industry to a halt and aim to undermine Parliament by insisting that trade union MPs vote as their unions dictate.

Man does not learn by media alone. He is influenced by what he sees around him. He sees restrictive practices at his place of work: strikes that stop deliveries of British cars and let in the Toyotas; arrogant insistence by the unions that even the safety committee of the factory must be manned only by union members whether or not they are in the factory; union leaders on the TV clearly out of touch with the feelings of employees of the smaller firms.

Nationwide misgivings about the trade unions are too deep to be put right by any public relations exercise.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL BRYAN,
House of Commons,
November 11.

Oxbridge leaders

From Mr Alexander Bolland
Sir, While expressing interest in the letter of Mr N. L. Woollidge (November 7) concerning Oxbridge leaders I feel compelled to point out a decisive mistake in the climax of the paragraph.

Mr Woollidge seems to be of the impression that Mr Harold Macmillan is a Scot while Mr Macmillan himself, by his own account (*Winds of Change*: pp 38), was born in London at Cadogan Place of an English father (Cambridge educated) and an American mother. This would seem to put his domicile of origin quite unequivocally in England.

His paternal grandfather, Mr Daniel Macmillan, was born on the Island of Arran but left Glasgow for London some time in the 1830s. Mr Macmillan's own connexion with Scotland is less direct and consists of a classical education at Balliol.

Yours faithfully,
ALEXANDER BOLLAND,
Housekeeper's Flat,
Clyde Hall,
College of Education,
Bathwell Road,
Hamilton,
North Ayrshire,
November 7, 1975.

Brief, but telling

From Mr Gerald Hanson
Sir, As a member of his congregation I can testify with pleasure to the fact that the Vicar of Iwer's Vermon is indeed brief (Letters, November 6).

What is not so pleasant is the equally undeniable fact that the effect of his sermons lasts an uncomfortably long time.

However, I know that my discomfort is due, in part at least to the Oxford Union.

Yours faithfully,
G. HANSON,
Longwood,
Barnsley Road North,
Iwer Heath,
Iwer, Buckinghamshire,
November 7.

Wealth tax and the living artist

From Mr Denis Mahon
Sir, I believe the group of eminent artists who have expressed anxiety about wealth tax on works of art would be very ill-advised at the present stage to pay heed to Mr George Strauss's counsel (November 10) to accept Mr Hugh Jenkins's invitation to discuss the problem with him. The proper parliamentary forum for the consideration of these matters was of course the Select Committee, which heard evidence from January to July of this year. Minutes of all the public sessions bearing upon the arts have now been published separately (with the most unfortunate momentary exception of the second appearance of the Minister for the Arts on July 16), and the committee's report itself, together with voluminous appendices of written submissions, is due for publication within a relatively short time.

After the three artists' problems were not presented by themselves, but only referred to marginally by others. In such circumstances, by far the best course for them now is to await the publication of the relevant passages carefully, and then to consider what representations, and to whom, they might wish to make (whether in support or not of the Select Committee's recommendations).

In the meantime it should be stressed that the sweeping claims of Mr Strauss as to the Government's helpfulness towards the arts are nothing like as convincing as, for example, it is going rather far to claim kudos for the Government for the insertion in the capital transfer tax legislation of amendments which ought clearly to have been an integral part of the original draft Bill. And one is reminded that immediately after becoming Minister, Mr Jenkins was reported in *The Times* of March 12, 1974, as saying that he would investigate with his ministerial colleagues ways and means of removing VAT from the arts. But during the 20 months since the author has been achieved, despite the fact that the net annual loss to the Treasury would have been far less than £10m. One might therefore be excused for wondering whether Mr Jenkins is likely to prove a really effective

advocate for the arts in the sense that Lady Lee certainly was.

In his infelicitous equation of works of art with stock exchange investments Mr Strauss, by implication accepting the view that anything realizable is wealth and so taxable, put his finger on the argument behind the concept of taxing artists' unsold stock. *Pace* Mr Strauss, this has always been *puc* forward as the basic assumption, and then discussion has developed as to how its impact might be mitigated. I refer him to the Select Committee's first examination of the Minister (May 7, questions 1905 and following). I attended the Minister's second examination on July 16 (the minutes of which still await publication) and recall that he spoke of deferment and even of conceivable exemption. If, followed of course, if nothing were done such unsold stock could not but be deemed to constitute realizable wealth and so to be liable for tax.

During that session the Minister was requested to produce a supplementary memorandum which unfortunately also still awaits publication. As one of those who had given evidence, I was asked by the chairman of the sub-committee concerned for my comments on it. In my written reply (July 28, not yet published) I remarked that, as far as living artists were concerned, no civilized person would seriously argue that they should suffer annual wealth tax on their unsold works; and I questioned whether certain ministerial proposals would, as claimed, encourage the purchase of their work. In this connexion I pointed out that persons who had the perception to buy the work of a young artist would promise eventually to be fulfilled could be penalized by the increase in those works' value entailing tax liability, and posed the question of whether such an incidence of the tax could be defended as within the bounds of civilized sanity.

In conclusion, it appears evident enough that in the present situation the wisest decision for the artists would be to refrain from taking action until after the publication of the report of the Select Committee.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MAHON,
33 Cadogan Square, SW1.

Bishop of Southwark

From Mr E. A. Rahner
Sir, Imagine the (justified) national outcry if any bishop in this country were to write an article in some near-Fascist journal, saying that while his Primate would state a nice chap, really, he was somewhat muddled on the law and order issue, and that the prewar experience of Italy and Germany had proved how easily a Fascist regime could suppress professional ineptitude, ensure punctuality, etc., etc.

His excuse that his statements about Italy and Germany were factually accurate, and also that the editor of the journal in question was living in his own diocese, would surely be regarded as irrelevant.

The case of the Bishop of Southwark and his article in *The Morning Star* seems to me in many ways analogous. I would even suggest that his case is more disturbing, for the simple reason that oppressive Communism, in contrast to prewar Fascism, is a reality in a large part of the world, and a threat to freedom everywhere else. It is obvious, however, that there are double standards in the public attitude towards totalitarianism of the right and of the left, and I regard it as highly disturbing that the Bishop of Southwark, far from provoking a national outcry, has been either defended or, at worst, mildly criticized by a good many people in authority.

I was, of course, greatly pleased that your own paper took an unequivocal stand against the prelate's action.

Yours faithfully,
E. A. RAHNER,
65 Brookdale,
New Southgate, N11.

Threat to Pylos

From Professor C. M. Robertson and others
Sir, We are seriously anxious at the news that a contract has been signed by the Greek government for a major industrial development at Pylos in Messenia. This is not only one of the most beautiful sites in both ancient and modern Greek history, but also one of the most historic sites in the world. Our understanding is that alternative sites proposed by Greek conservationists were not properly studied by the government.

Of course Greece needs new development; but it is not in question, though one may query the wisdom of the recent law by which the former powers of the national Archaeological Council are now vested in the economic committee of the Cabinet. When the contract was signed recently, nearly the whole Archaeological Council of the Greek state resigned.

This is a grave situation, most worrying to friends of Greece, and in particular to scholars. We understand very well the difficult position of the government at this stage, and we sympathize strongly with the position of our Greek colleagues. We would wish to beg the government to reconsider such a slaughter of their landscape and to support the very strong movement among Greeks which is asking them to do so.

Yours sincerely,
C. M. ROBERTSON,
JODY MAXMIN,
D. M. LEWIS,
C. SOURVINOU-INOWOOD,
MICHAEL VICKERS,
PETER LEVI,
A. ANDREWES,
OLIVER TAPLIN,
Ashmolean Museum,
Oxford.

Cats and dogs

From Dr Ray Mackintosh
Sir, Now that cats have been introduced into the discussion about dogs, may I be allowed to point out the obvious fact that the world is divided into people who love cats and people who love dogs. These groups are in a relationship of mutual bafflement: neither group can comprehend how the other can feel the way it does. I would like to offer a partial explanation of the problem. The clue comes from the recent explanation of canine behaviour in terms of the essentially "pack animal" nature of dogs. A dog's family is its surrogate pack. Thus dog people are pack people.

This neatly explains the resentment some people seem to feel at Mr Levin's writings. Unacknowledged pack-people cannot stand the idea of a man of independent mind, something they evidently sense in the writings of Mr Levin.

Yours faithfully,
RAY MACKINTOSH,
Nuclear Physics Laboratory,
Keble Road, Oxford.

From Air Marshal Sir Neville Stack
Sir, While holding no brief for Mr Levin's opinions on dogs I must in fairness to him point out to Mr McGill (November 8) that sn-cats are much prized and used in arctic countries.

Yours sincerely,
NEVILLE STACK,
Water Meadows,
Brampton, Huntingdonshire.

From Mr Ronald Stock
Sir, Could not cats nap and sleeping dogs lie?

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
RONALD STOCK,
Old Rectory Cottage,
Stratfield Saye,
Nr Reading, Berkshire.

When accountants may be liable in negligence

Arson v Casson, Beckman Rutley & Co

Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Kilbrandon, Lord Salmon, and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton

An accountant or auditor of a private company who, on request, issues a valuation of the company's assets in the knowledge that his valuation is to be used by the company to determine the price to be paid for them under a contract for their sale may be liable in negligence.

The House of Lords so held, applying their recent decision in the case of an architect, when they allowed an interlocutory appeal by Mr Peter Gerald Arson from the Court of Appeal. Lord Justice Buckley and Sir Simon Carmichael, Lord Denning MR, and the majority of the Court of Appeal (1975) 1 QB 346, held that his statement of value, for the purpose of the contract, was a statement of fact, and that he was liable in negligence for its inaccuracy.

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for negligence in respect of anything done in that role.

Mr Muir Hunter, QC, and Mr J. L. M. Bower for Mr Arson; Mr G. B. H. Dillon, QC, and Mr D. M. Burton for the auditors.

LORD SIMON said that the question in the appeal was whether an accountant/auditor of a private company who on request valued shares in the company in the knowledge that his valuation was to be used by the company to determine the price to be paid for them under a contract for their sale was liable to be sued if he made his valuation negligently.

His Lordship stated the facts and the course of the interlocutory proceedings to the House and said that on February 12, 1974, their Lordships had given judgment in *Sutcliffe v Thackrah* (1974) AC 13, 14. The plaintiff there had employed builders, who later went into liquidation, to build a house for him, the contract being in the standard RIBA form. The defendants were appointed architects and quantity surveyors under the contract. The plaintiff brought an action in negligence against the architects for, inter alia, over-certifying interim sums due from the plaintiff to the defendants.

The House of Lords held that the architects were acting in an advisory capacity and so were not liable for negligence. The majority of the Court of Appeal had followed in the instant case, the majority expressing disapproval of Lord Justice Buckley's formulation in the present case.

In consequence of the *Sutcliffe* decision the Court of Appeal had held that the architects were not liable for negligence. The majority of the Court of Appeal had followed in the instant case, the majority expressing disapproval of Lord Justice Buckley's formulation in the present case.

Counsel for the accountants, with the ratio decidendi of the majority of the Court of Appeal no longer tenable, had perforce to support by a new formulation the actual decision that no action lay against the auditors in negligence. The argument was founded on four propositions: (1) judges and arbitrators enjoyed immunity from suit in negligence in respect of their decisions; (2) such immunity was conferred by law on grounds of public policy, namely, the desirability of speedy and final settlement of disputes; (3) Lord Reid in *Sutcliffe* considered that "many, probably most" of the decisions in which the Court of Appeal had relied in that case, as in the instant case, could be justified on these facts; (4) the general nature of the immunity recognized in those cases not specifically disapproved was marked by the reiterated use of the phrase "quasi-arbitrator"—thereby recognizing that the role of the person concerned had some

essential characteristic akin to that of an arbitrator.

The essential characteristics for enjoying immunity from suit in negligence, counsel said, were (1) that judges and arbitrators' decisions were to be dispositive of at least one of the parties affected thereby; and (2) that two or more persons had agreed to be bound by the decision of an arbitrator or "quasi-arbitrator" on the question between them. It was said that the auditors satisfied both prerequisites and that two or more persons had agreed to be bound by the decision of an arbitrator or "quasi-arbitrator" on the question between them.

His Lordship had done no more than attempt to answer the question posed at the outset and to declare that in his opinion the proposed action was not bound to fail as against the auditors. But the facts as they would be judicially determined at the trial might differ from those alleged in the statement of claim. It would then still be open for the auditors to show that their role was judicial so that they were entitled to immunity in the one case it must also do so in the other.

His Lordship thought that that journey started at the wrong place and arrived at a wrong place. The primary and superior consideration of public policy, which should be the starting point, was that where there was a duty to act with care with regard to another person, public policy in general demanded that such damage should be made good to the party to whom the duty was owed by the person owing the duty. That that public policy was primary could be seen from the jealousy with which the law allowed any derogation from it. Thus a barrister enjoyed immunity, but only in respect of his forensic duties. *Rondel v Worsley* (1969) AC 191. And a diplomatic envoy enjoyed immunity, but only so long as he was in post plus a reasonable time thereafter for him to wind up his official affairs: *Munir v B v Goltson* (1894) 1 QB 339.

The argument also arrived at an impossible place. Casson's contention would leave the instant case in absurd discrepancy with *Sutcliffe* and throw the law into hopeless confusion. His Lordship considered in detail the speeches in *Sutcliffe* and said that they emphasized that the argument for Casson was liable to cause injustice without in any way advancing justice. It would mean that a person adversely affected by a negligent valuation (possibly for rich rewards) was left without a remedy—in fact in a worse position than under a formal arbitration where he had the right to demand a case to be stated for the opinion of the court.

Much of the difficulty which had arisen in this branch of the law came from the use of the word "quasi-arbitrator". Quasi was all too apt to confuse and to mask valid juridical distinctions. The main issue was whether it was of the essence of a judicial decision that it answered a question as Casson contended—or decided a dispute (Mr Arson's contention). His Lordship thought the latter was the right view both in principle and on authority. It was true that judges sometimes answered questions; but the general judicial role in society was to resolve disputes which the parties themselves could not resolve by conciliation, compromise or surrender.

In his Lordship's view the

essential prerequisite for a valuer to claim immunity as an arbitrator was that by the time the matter was submitted to him for decision there should be a formal dispute between at least two parties which he was to decide.

His Lordship did not suppose that there was any English section, and he would be a bold Scottish lawyer, who would say that there was a contract between the state and the judge with a *ius quaesitum tertio* in the instant case.

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cost of government. The judge bore him. He pledged them no state; it was to the state that the superior judge would do justice between all parties, and behave towards them as a judge should.

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Fair rent appeal cannot be withdrawn

Hanson v London Rent Assessment Panel

Regina v London Rent Assessment Panel, Ex parte Hanson

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Park and Mr Justice May

Once a written objection to an assessment of fair rent fixed by a rent officer has been referred to a rent assessment committee, the person objecting cannot withdraw his objection and the committee must proceed with the determination of a fair rent.

The tenant, Mr John Hanson, applied for orders of certiorari to quash a decision of the London Rent Assessment Panel on September 7, 1974, fixing the rent of his house in Brampton Street, Chelsea, of which the Church Commissioners were the landlords, at £900 per annum, on the ground that the committee had no jurisdiction to hear the appeal, and that they had acted in breach of the rules of natural justice. The tenant appealed against the committee's assessment on similar grounds.

Mr George Hastings for the tenant; Mr H. G. V. Jones for the landlords; Mr Richard Moshé for the committee; Mr Richard Moshé for the landlords.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the Rent Act, 1968, provided for the fixing of a fair rent for residential property. The method adopted was that a rent officer was appointed who, on the application of a landlord or a tenant, fixed a fair rent. If either was dissatisfied the issue could be referred to a rent assessment committee. In the present case the Church Commissioners had applied to the rent officer, who fixed the fair rent at £900 per annum. The dissatisfied tenant objected and required the matter to be determined by the committee.

Paragraphs 5-9 of Schedule 6 to the Act laid down a clear code of conduct and were clearly mandatory. Paragraph 9 stated that a rent assessment committee "shall confirm the rent assessed by the rent officer or 'shall determine a fair rent'".

The steps set out in the schedule were followed. An oral hearing before the committee was held on August 15, 1974. But before that date the tenant began to doubt the wisdom of that course and instructed his advisers, a firm of solicitors, to withdraw the objection. The latter purporting to withdraw it was ambiguous, and the committee continued with the hearing in the tenant's absence. The committee fixed the fair rent at £900 per annum.

The tenant submitted that there was power for an objector to withdraw his objection and that, because of his letter, the committee had lacked jurisdiction when they assessed the rent. Alternatively, he contended that there was a denial of natural justice since he had not had an opportunity of making oral representation before the committee.

Was there a right to withdraw and if so, what were its consequences? In answer, when there was a statutory procedure laid down, the person making the objection should have the right to withdraw if he could do so without prejudicing other objectors.

In the present case, however, it was not possible to say that the objection could be withdrawn without prejudice to others. The issue was not just inter partes—the effect of fixing a fair rent was that it was fixed in rem for other landlords and tenants thereafter. Once the matter was referred to the rent assessment committee, the rent assessment committee was acting within the jurisdiction in hearing the matter on August 15.

The appeal would be dismissed since there was no error of law in the decision. The application for certiorari, having been made some time after the committee's determination, was made too late to justify considering Mr Justice Park and Mr Justice May's decision.

Solicitors: Lorenz & Jones, Treasury Solicitors, Radcliffe, Co.

Family Division

Transfer of property and capital tax

or other disposition made in the wife's favour would be for her maintenance and that no capital transfer tax would be attracted to the transaction.

His Lordship said that section 46 of the Finance Act, 1975, provided for a transfer of property made in favour of the wife, Mr Justice Park dismissed the appeal.

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Forthcoming marriages

The Earl of Chichester and **Mrs J. M. Hall**. The engagement is announced between John Nicholas, Earl of Chichester, and Mrs J. M. Hall, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Hall, of Salisbury, Wiltshire. The wedding will take place at Salisbury Cathedral on November 22.

Mr M. Cox and **Mrs J. Le Bas**. The engagement is announced between Michael Cox, son of Mr and Mrs J. Le Bas, and Mrs J. Le Bas, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Le Bas, of London. The wedding will take place at St Paul's Cathedral on November 22.

Mr A. S. C. Johnston and **Mrs C. L. Dodd**. The engagement is announced between Anthony Johnston, son of Mr and Mrs A. S. C. Johnston, and Mrs C. L. Dodd, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. L. Dodd, of London. The wedding will take place at St Paul's Cathedral on November 22.

Mr F. M. L. Williams and **Mrs C. L. Dodd**. The engagement is announced between F. M. L. Williams, son of Mr and Mrs F. M. L. Williams, and Mrs C. L. Dodd, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. L. Dodd, of London. The wedding will take place at St Paul's Cathedral on November 22.

Mr N. W. Armstrong and Miss R. M. Murphy

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Armstrong, son of Mr and Mrs N. W. Armstrong, and Miss R. M. Murphy, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. M. Murphy, of London. The wedding will take place at St Paul's Cathedral on November 22.

Mr C. J. Jennings and Miss J. F. Whitten. The engagement is announced between C. J. Jennings, son of Mr and Mrs C. J. Jennings, and Miss J. F. Whitten, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Whitten, of London. The wedding will take place at St Paul's Cathedral on November 22.

Mr S. N. Mennell and Miss R. M. Murphy. The engagement is announced between S. N. Mennell, son of Mr and Mrs S. N. Mennell, and Miss R. M. Murphy, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. M. Murphy, of London. The wedding will take place at St Paul's Cathedral on November 22.

Mr R. Schmidt and Miss E. Wix. The engagement is announced between R. Schmidt, son of Mr and Mrs R. Schmidt, and Miss E. Wix, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Wix, of London. The wedding will take place at St Paul's Cathedral on November 22.



Robin Hood by Maclise is bought by Tussaud's

By Geraldine Norman
Sole Royal Correspondent
The painting is a portrait of Robin Hood, a famous English outlaw, by the artist Maclise. It was bought by Tussaud's for their wax museum. The painting is a portrait of Robin Hood, a famous English outlaw, by the artist Maclise. It was bought by Tussaud's for their wax museum.

**OBITUARY
PROFESSOR N. C. SCOTT**
A contribution to phonetics

Professor N. C. Scott, Emeritus Professor of Phonetics in the University of London, died on November 8 at the age of 76. Norman Carson Scott was born on March 14, 1899, and was educated at Alton School, London, and King's College, London. His early career was as a schoolmaster, but his interest in phonetics led to his appointment to a lectureship in that subject at University College, London in 1937. A post which he held until 1944. In that year he transferred to the School of Oriental and African Studies, where he became a member of the staff of the Department of Phonetics and Linguistics under the late J. R. Firth.

Luncheon

HM Government
Lord Gort, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon in the House of Commons in honour of the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Wang Sheng Sheng. The guests included the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Wang Sheng Sheng, and other members of the Chinese delegation.

English-Speaking Union

The English-Speaking Union was held yesterday at the Royal Society of Arts. The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Royal Society of Arts, attended a reception yesterday evening at the Royal Society of Arts in honour of the English-Speaking Union. The guests included the Duke of Edinburgh, the English-Speaking Union, and other members of the English-Speaking Union.

1,500-acre bird reserve around ospreys' eyrie

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has bought 1,500 acres of land around its famous osprey eyrie at Loch Garten on Speyside. The land is a former estate of the Duke of Gordon, and is now owned by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. The land is a former estate of the Duke of Gordon, and is now owned by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

MR W. H. THOMSON

Mr W. H. Thomson, who was chairman of the Dundee magazine and newspaper publishers, D. C. Thomson and Co., died yesterday at the age of 88. Mr Thomson was born in Dundee, Scotland, and was educated at Dundee High School. He was a member of the Dundee City Council, and was a prominent figure in the Dundee community.

YELIZAVETA GERDT

Yelizaveta Gerdt, one of the most distinguished Russian ballet dancers, has died at the age of 88. She was born in St Petersburg, and was a member of the Imperial Ballet. She was a prominent figure in the Russian ballet world, and was a member of the Imperial Ballet.

Monday Club

The Monday Club was held yesterday at the House of Commons. The guests included the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, and other members of the House of Commons. The club was a meeting of the Monday Club, and was held at the House of Commons.

Old Cranleigh Society

The annual dinner of the Old Cranleigh Society was held yesterday at the Cranleigh Hotel. The guests included the members of the Old Cranleigh Society, and other members of the Cranleigh community. The dinner was a social event for the members of the Old Cranleigh Society.

Latest appointments

The Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, has appointed Mr. R. H. K. Frisby, QC, to the post of Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Frisby is a former member of the House of Commons, and was a prominent figure in the British government. He was appointed to the post of Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Church news

The Rev. S. P. H. Stubbs, Vicar of St. Paul's Church, London, has been appointed to the post of Vicar of St. Paul's Church, London. Mr. Stubbs is a former member of the House of Commons, and was a prominent figure in the British government. He was appointed to the post of Vicar of St. Paul's Church, London.

MR E. J. SHAW

Mr E. J. Shaw, a prominent figure in the British government, has been appointed to the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Shaw is a former member of the House of Commons, and was a prominent figure in the British government. He was appointed to the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Service dinners

The Royal Engineers (FPO) was held yesterday at the Royal Engineers Club. The guests included the members of the Royal Engineers, and other members of the Royal Engineers community. The dinner was a social event for the members of the Royal Engineers.

Receptions

The Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Kent last night attended a reception given by the Ministry of Defence at Lancaster House. The guests included the Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Kent.

Birthdays today

Major-General Sir Gerald Duke, 65; Sir Stanley Harley, 70; Sir Cecil Havers, 86; General Sir Alan Jolly, 70; Mr Ben Travers, 89.

Feltmakers' Company

The Lord Mayor was presented with his ceremonial hat yesterday at the Mansion House by the Feltmakers' Company. The hat was a traditional felt hat, and was presented to the Lord Mayor by the Feltmakers' Company.

University news

East Anglia plans a law school. The University of East Anglia, Norwich, has announced that it is seeking University Grants Commission support for a school of law, which would start in 1980. The school would be a part of the University of East Anglia.

Books in large print

is shown the difference in the size of type between the large print and the standard print. The large print is a book of the size of the standard print, but with a larger font size. It is a book of the size of the standard print, but with a larger font size.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh visits laboratories of Pasteur International, Melbourne, Australia. The Duke of Edinburgh is visiting the laboratories of Pasteur International, Melbourne, Australia. He is a member of the Pasteur International, and is visiting the laboratories.

Science report

Mortality: Floral burial

among the pollen and, as the author remarks, it needs little imagination to suppose that a butterfly had alighted on one of the flowers and was later brought into the cave. The pollen is a fossil, and is a part of the floral burial. It is a fossil, and is a part of the floral burial.

25 years ago

Wingate reburial

From Our Own Correspondent
The reburial of the remains of Major-General Wingate, who was killed in action in Burma, took place yesterday at Arlington National Cemetery. The reburial was a solemn ceremony, and was attended by many members of the British government.

The first class way to do business in Europe

With Sealink, business trips to Europe can be more civilised and efficient. You can sleep as you travel in a comfortable sleeping compartment on the train - or a cabin on board ship on our Harwich/Hook route. And today's fast trains and luxurious modern ferries get you to your destination in time - refreshed and ready to do business. From Victoria you can travel all the way to Paris or Brussels on the same train, arriving before 06.00 hours the next morning. Or from Liverpool Street you go to Harwich by train, and by ship to Hook of Holland in time to connect with trains to arrive in Amsterdam or Rotterdam by 08.30 or Düsseldorf by 10.20. Your secretary can get all the details from your Sealink appointed travel agent or principal rail station.

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Science report

The custom of placing flowers on the graves of the dead goes back to the very beginnings of civilisation. The flowers are a part of the floral burial, and are a symbol of life. They are a part of the floral burial, and are a symbol of life.

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Inter-City Sealink-We'll show you the way. The first class way to do business in Europe. With Sealink, business trips to Europe can be more civilised and efficient.

[illegible]

Charges of 'thuggery and intimidation' in Containerbase strike

By Clifford Webb

Management at Birmingham's strike-bound Containerbase yesterday complained of "thuggery and intimidation" by officials and shop stewards of the Transport and General Workers Union. The base has been closed for 13 weeks because union members refused to unload trucks driven by non-union men.

They are also refusing to carry identity cards introduced by the management after an outbreak of pilferage.

Mr Eric Sharrock, general manager of Containerbase, Birmingham, said: "We are now faced not with just an industrial relations problem but a deliberate attack on democracy itself and all that it means. A large number of our employees wish to return to work and are being prevented from doing so by the very people elected to represent them."

"Many are frightened men. We will not bow to thuggery, intimidation nor suspect political ambitions, even if it even-

tually means that fair-minded faced with the very real prospect of losing their livelihood. Two weeks ago the company paid £8,000 to 70 union freight handlers to clear the backlog of cargo which had built up because of the strike. Within hours of this work being completed, however, the men had reintroduced their restrictions on non-union drivers and identity cards.

Containerbase Limited operates five similar inland depots. They are all profitable except Birmingham, which has lost £325,000 since it opened in 1968. Management says these losses are entirely due to industrial disputes.

Mr John Reid, managing director of Containerbase, and Mr Sharrock, met Mr Ken Jackson, the union's national commercial group secretary, together with Mr Alan Law, Midlands commercial group secretary, employees of this company are in London, yesterday.

However, the meeting broke up after a short time.

Non-unionists at TSBs must pay dues to charity

By Christopher Thomas

Managers and clerical staff of the Trustee Savings Bank will be obliged to join the National Union of Bank Employees (NUBE) or pay the contributions to charity, under an agreement reached by the bank for establishing an agency shop.

The agreement was reached with the Trustee Savings Bank's Employer's Council, which represents TSBs in England, Scotland and Wales. NUBE, which has sole negotiating rights in the banks, had an agency agreement with the TSB under the Industrial Relations Act, but it lapsed when the Act was repealed.

Mr Bill Whitman, NUBE assistant secretary and the chief negotiator in the TSBs, said: "It has not been easy to persuade the employer's council

Wool textile delegation meets Mr Varley

Government assistance to aid Britain's hard-pressed wool textile industry through its immediate crisis will be called for tomorrow, when textile leaders will meet Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr Roy Stroud, chairman of the Wool Textile Delegation, said last night: "Unless the Government acts to help us through the immediate crisis, the loss of essential plant and personnel will seriously impair our future capability."

Yesterday another sector of the industry called for the end to price controls. Addressing the annual meeting of the Textile Distributors Association, the president, Colonel Sir Douglas Glover, said there was every justification for immediate modification, if not abolition, of the Price Code.

Japan sets up cartels in glass fibre and cement

Japan's Fair Trade Commission said in Tokyo yesterday it had formally authorized cement and glass fibre manufacturers to form separate anti-recession cartels to control production until the end of January.

The commission said the 22 cement manufacturers may control production to reduce stocks to 2.8 million tonnes by the end of January from the present 4.1 million tonnes. The seven glass fibre manufacturers could restrict total production in the cartel period to below 8,592 tonnes.

Exxon and Shell in Malaysian accord

Exxon Production and Sarawak Shell are to retain 7.5 per cent of gross revenue from sales of crude oil to cover production costs under an interim arrangement with Malaysia's National Petroleum Corporation (Petronas), Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, chairman and chief executive of Petronas, said in Kuala Lumpur yesterday. Exxon Production is a unit of Exxon Corporation, and Sarawak Shell is a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch/Shell group.

Deadline for grants

A time-limit for applications for regional development grants is to be introduced by the Government. Mr Gregor MacKenzie, Minister of State for Industry, said in the Commons yesterday that applications for assets provided before April 1, 1974, would have to be in by July 1, 1976. Applications for assets provided between April 1, 1974, and March 31, 1975, must be received by April 1, 1977.

Aluminium revival

World stocks of aluminium declined in September for the first time this year, a further sign that trade in the metal—a key indicator to the state of activity in a number of industries—is beginning to revive.

Government may help the financing of wastepaper stocks

By Edward Townsend

Government approval for a state-backed scheme to help Britain's paper companies to finance waste paper stocks is now being sought by Mr Gerald Kaufman, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Department of Industry.

Mr Kaufman told a London conference on waste yesterday that the Government was considering urgently the cyclical problems associated with the collection of waste paper. He hoped to obtain necessary approvals for "some measures" to help to deal with the situation.

His statement will be welcomed by the paper industry which has been pressing for some years for state aid (up to £10m) in financing waste paper

stocks at times of low demand. Stocks currently stand at a high 350,000 tonnes.

While not revealing details, Mr Kaufman said that the Advisory Group on Waste Paper Recycling, set up in 1974, had approved proposals which would now be put to the Waste Management Advisory Council.

He stressed, however, that the Government could not be bound by the group's report and would need to consider fully all proposals involving government expenditure.

Although government assistance will not help in the present depression, the paper industry has been hopeful of some Whitehall commitment in a bid to maintain the confidence of voluntary collection groups and local authorities.

Monetary expert foresees fresh wave of inflation

The industrial world is likely to enter another period of high inflation which will delay development of a comprehensive monetary order, Sir Jeremy Morse, deputy chairman of the Bank of England, said yesterday.

Speaking at Reading University, a former Bank of England official who headed the International Monetary Fund interim committee on monetary reform.

He said there was a danger that in the coming two years a new wave of inflation would exceed that of 1973-74. "We have no experience of the psychological effect of starting a recovery off at a base of 5 to 10 per cent inflation and it would be wise to be prepared for a stronger cost push than is forecast as business and labour seek to make up ground they lost in the downturn," he argued.

Even if the recovery was slow and inflation apparently restrained, he said, governments would then be "led to over-stimulate, thus producing at a later stage an explosive mixture of demand and cost pressures."

Plessey gives undertaking on microcircuits

In a High Court undertaking yesterday Plessey has withdrawn from the market a number of microcircuits, including one used in a push button telephone dialler, and will hand over to General Instrument Microelectronics all stocks of these circuits together with data sheets, logic and circuit diagrams, computer programmes, and other equipment.

This follows allegations of copyright infringement and has led to confidence made against Plessey by General Instrument Microelectronics, the United Kingdom subsidiary of General Instrument Corporation, a major United States semiconductor company.

Port Talbot pledge

Steelworkers from Port Talbot, South Wales, met Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, in London yesterday to discuss delays in proceeding with a £500m expansion of the plant. He assured them that a decision on the expansion plan would be announced by the end of the year.

Business appointments BTR names new board member

Mr H. J. Myhill has joined the board of BTR.

Mr Peter Raven, joint managing director of Ultramar Golden Eagle, has been appointed as a director of American Ultramar. Mr Edward Hall becomes deputy managing director of Ultramar Golden Eagle.

Mr J. R. Brighouse has been named managing director of Brooke Bond Oxo in succession to Mr Norman Bingham. Mr Bingham will be leaving the group at the end of the year at his own request.

Mr H. Marsden has been appointed deputy managing director of Eva Industries and Mr R. G. Lowery has been appointed director of finance and administration of Hammonds. Mr Marsden relinquishes his appointment as managing director of Maritime. Mr William Edge Chillingworth Tool but will remain on the board. He is succeeded as managing director by Mr F. A. Yates.

Mr Arnold Goldsbrough, executive director of Midland Industries, has been named group deputy managing director. He is also chairman of the group's castings and forgings division. Mr A. Wilson has been named marketing director of a newly formed export division.

Mr Maurice Bonnet has been appointed president of the directorate of Banque de la Société Financière Européenne. He replaces Mr Peter Hartmann. Mr Bonnet will continue as president and general manager of the International Nuclear Credit Bank.

Mr J. V. Wooliam and Mr R. G. Lowery have been appointed directors of Hammonds. Mr F. O. Kirk joins the board of Reliance Knitwear.

Mr L. C. R. Bett has been appointed managing director of Bett Brothers.

Mr R. Baggeley has been co-opted to the board of Newman Granger Industries.

Mr J. G. Hodder has joined the board of Metal Box Overseas in place of Mr D. I. Allport, who has resigned.

Mr M. J. Lodge has joined the board of United Molasses, a first line division of Tate & Lyle.

Mr C. A. Grey has become executive director, home sales, of Dowry Mining Equipment.

Mr A. Barnside and Mr A. Satch have been appointed directors of Venesta International.

Mr Peter Joyce has joined MK Electric as director-marketing.

Mr David Frothero has been appointed to the board of El Chocolate.

Mr Denis Inchbold, managing director of Welbeck Public Relations and deputy chairman of Welbeck City, has been elected chairman of the Public Relations Consultants Association.

Mr Martin Voss has been made financial controller of Western Motor Holdings and its subsidiary companies.

Mr Peter Pelling joins the board of SMI Musical Instruments and Mr Douglas Ellis goes on the board of The Kennedy Organ Co. Mr Salim bin Nasser Al-Busaidi has been appointed managing director of Gulf Aviation.

Mr Richardson joins the board of Five Oaks Investments. Mr Noel Bugay has been appointed secretary of Cement-Roadstone Holdings in succession to Mr Albert Stock, who will be retiring in January. Mr Bugay will be joining the company at the beginning of November and will be joint secretary, with Mr Stock, of Cement-Roadstone Holdings and Cement Limited until Mr Stock's retirement.

Mr J. G. Ford, having reached retiring age, has relinquished his executive duties as managing director of Warner Estate Holdings but remains on the board. Mr J. Southgate succeeds him as managing director.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rudimentary flaws in case of Merrett and Sykes

From Mr C. Kennedy

Sir, Nobody has bothered to take up the proposal that Professor Merrett and Mr Sykes (November 7) repeat for the nth time because it is not a legitimate proposal.

If they wish to shift their ground from replacement-cost accounting to cash-flow accounting, they must do so consistently. A rise in asset values generates a cash flow, even when a company does not wish to realize its assets, because it can borrow more without any detriment to the strength of its balance-sheet.

In my ignorance, I had always understood that the borrowing of funds was part of the cash flow, but no doubt Professor Merrett and Mr Sykes will direct me to some literature in which a different view is taken (perhaps it is the same authority from which they have taken that quaint phrase "coin of the realm").

Whether a company chooses to distribute its geared gains and borrow more is quite another matter. It may well prefer not to do so in the interests of strengthening its balance-sheet. In its decision, it will not doubt be influenced not only by the size of its profits but also by their quality. I would be the first to agree that a geared gain is of poorer quality than an operating profit. This is because, if asset values start to fall, the geared gain will at once be replaced by a geared loss, as many property companies know to their cost. One of the more curious implications of the Merrett and Sykes position is that it commits them to the view that if an asset financed by borrowing falls in value the holder is not made any worse off.

The many expositions of Professor Merrett and Mr Sykes have been as wearisome to read as they have found them to write. They usually contain three typical first-year undergraduate errors:

1. Double-counting: Double-counting is involved if interest payments are deducted from profits as well as stock appreciation and capital consumption.

2. The misinterpretation of historical trends: A favourite exercise of Professor Merrett and Mr Sykes, and of Professor Merrett on his own, is to measure the trend of replace-

ment-cost profits over a period ending in 1973 or 1974. The actual figures are rendered meaningless because of the double-counting referred to above—but, quite apart from this, 1973 and 1974 were very special years—years in which inflation was accelerating very fast. Professor Merrett and Mr Sykes have entirely failed to distinguish between the effects of inflation as such and of an acceleration of inflation. We can all agree that when inflation is cost-induced, and especially when it is based on historical costs, the acceleration of inflation will have a depressing effect on operating profits, an effect which I deplore as much as they do. But this means that the trend of profits over a period ending in 1973 or 1974 needs to be interpreted with very special care, and certainly cannot be used as any sort of guide to the likely performance of operating profits in a continuing inflation, if by that one means one that is continuing at a fairly even pace.

3. The unjustified comparison: Professor Merrett and Mr Sykes habitually try to compare the real rate of profit with the money rate of interest.

These three errors turn up in their writings with monotonous regularity even though the order of their assembly varies from article to article. May I respectfully suggest that next time Professor Merrett and Mr Sykes feel able to take time off from their other pressing professional duties they may care to read a book on the principles of economics.

The whole question of the relation of share values to profits and profitability, to which Professor Merrett and Mr Sykes allude in their letter, is certainly one that needs to be cleared up. Although it is not a particularly complex matter, it would require a more extended treatment than is possible within the scope of a letter. Let me simply say that I have read Professor Merrett's article in the October issue of the *Lloyds Bank Review* and that I found the method he there introduces both interesting and significant. The only pity is that he has drawn quite the wrong conclusions from his own findings. I am afraid the unjustified comparison has been at work again, but that is a story that must wait on another occasion.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES KENNEDY, Honorary Professor of Economics, University of Kent, Canterbury, November 9.

its loss in stated conditions, given the action that will be taken by the firm to minimize this loss.

As they then go on to argue, this value is the difference between the discounted net cash flow with and without the asset. A rise in the value of an asset, *ceteris paribus*, will thus on their own definition imply a rise in this discounted net cash flow.

Yours faithfully, M. F. G. SCOTT, Nuffield College, Oxford OX1 1NF, November 10.

From Mr M. F. G. Scott
Sir, The demonstration which Merrett and Sykes are seeking to make is that the economic mechanism by which this supposed gain (in the value of a company's assets) generates... future cash flows of equal value may be found in their own well-known book on *The Finance and Economics of Capital Projects*, chapter 18 on "The general principles of valuation", where they state: "The value of an asset to a firm is the sum of money which would just compensate the firm for

Stock value relief—many beneficiaries

From Mr Crawford

Sir, I refer to the 1 Mr A. E. Leach which lished in these columns (November 3) propose to deal arithmetic which b support his contentic "relief was, in effe plete deception". Ti which have accrued panies as a conseque introduction at the e of provisions for s have, understandab greatly, depending company policy, a relief secured being vantage point, how beyond doubt that panies have benefi substantially.

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Danes spend more to bring home the bacon

Despite higher prices and a fall in consumption, a large scale advertising campaign for Danish bacon is being planned for early next year by Danish Agricultural Producers, the group representing Danish farmers. DAP is spending £330,000 (more than half that spent in 1974) over a three months period, starting in January on television, women's press, and poster advertisements.

Announcing the campaign yesterday, Mr Vivian Burchill, director of advertising of the group, said although consumption of bacon had fallen, the drop was "not nearly as much as some had been suggesting".

Bacon had actually increased its share of all family expenditure on food from 5.4 per cent in 1972 to 5.9 per cent last year and was now worth a total

Advertising & marketing

of £500m a year at retail selling price, he said.

Lining other food products where consumption had dropped, Mr Burchill said the list would have been longer and included items such as beef, butter and cheese, had these not benefited from subsidies.

So far as Danish bacon was concerned, supplies last year accounted for 45 per cent of all bacon consumed and this year the figure would be even higher.

Mr Knud Skouby, managing director of DAP, said the cam-

Advertising & marketing

campaign was part of a long term policy. "Our aim is to maintain the interest of the customers in bacon", especially in relation to the present and future price levels of other foods.

The campaign, using the slogan "The World is Yours with Danish Bacon", also includes a national consumer competition offering £10,000 worth of British Airways Sovereign and Enterprise Holidays and £5 grocery vouchers as prizes.

Footie Cone income up

Footie Cone & Belding Communications, the American-owned advertising group has reported operating income during the nine months ending September 30 up by 13.1 per cent compared with the first nine months of 1974.

Advertising & marketing

Domestic (American) revenues rose by about 15 per cent and international revenues by around 11 per cent. Profit from advertising operations in the first nine months of 1975 was \$1.08 per share compared with \$1.01 per share in 1974.

Sun Life to use TV

Sun Life Assurance Society plans approximately to double its expenditure on advertising and to use television for the first time next year in efforts to widen its market appeal.

Haddons WPT have been appointed to handle the increased advertising programme, costing around £130,000.

The account has been with Haddons Beardmore, Haddons' Birmingham subsidiary, for the past six years.

Patricia Tisdall

NOTICE OF ISSUE

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

Essex Water Company

(Incorporated in England on the 11th July, 1961, by the South Essex Waterworks Act, 1961, the name of the Company being changed on the 1st July, 1970, by the Essex Water Order, 1970.)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF

£3,500,000

9 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1981

(which will mature for redemption at par on 2nd January, 1981)

Minimum Price of Issue £98 per £100 Stock

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the minimum rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent, but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order, 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent, in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

The preferential dividends on this Stock will be at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum and no tax will be deducted therefrom. Under the imputation tax system, the associated tax credit at the rate of Advance Corporation Tax imposed by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1975 (35/65ths of the distribution) is equal to a rate of 4 11/13ths per cent. per annum.

Tenders for the Stock must be made on the Form of Tender supplied with the Prospectus. A deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for must accompany each Tender, which must be sent to Deloitte & Co., New Issues Department, PO Box 207, 128, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX, in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Essex Water Stock" so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 18th November, 1975, being "the time of the opening of the subscription lists," and before which no allotment will be made. The balance of the purchase money will be payable on or before 22nd December, 1975. Tenders must be for a minimum of £100 Stock applied for and above that in multiples of £100. A separate remittance must accompany each Tender, and Tenders at different prices must be made on separate forms.

Allotment will be conditional upon the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the above Stock to the Official List on or before Friday, 14th November, 1975.

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company, then named South Essex Waterworks Company, was incorporated by Special Act of Parliament in 1861 and under this and subsequent Acts and Orders now supplies water in an area of approximately 594 square miles including the London Boroughs of Barking, Havering and Redbridge (part), and the administrative areas of the District Councils of Basildon, Braintree (part), Brentwood (part), Castle Point, Chelmsford, Maldon, Rochford, Southend and Thurrock. The estimated population directly supplied is 1,349,000 persons. The length of the Company's trunk and distribution mains is approximately 3,240 miles, supplying approximately 474,000 domestic and 9,000 metered connections with an average of some 76 million gallons of water daily. In addition, supplies of water are at present afforded in bulk to the Anglian Water Authority and the Lee Valley Water Company.

The present issue is being made to provide funds to redeem £986,113 of 2.975 per cent. (formerly 4 1/2 per cent.) Redeemable Preference Stock, 1973/75 on 31st December, 1975 and towards the financing of capital expenditure incurred or to be incurred on modernising and extending existing works and on mains and other works necessary for the maintenance and improvement of supplies in the Company's area.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from—

Seymour, Pierce & Co.,

10, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8EA.

National Westminster Bank Limited,

1 Station Parade, Victoria Road, Romford, Essex RM1 2JB.

or from the Offices of the Company at 342, South Street, Romford, Essex RM1 2AL.

We're in London to help oversee your overseas financing

you ought to know a DETROIT BANK

London Office: P.O. Box No. 151, Commercial Union Building, St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P, 3 ET, England Telephone: 01-283 4851



DETROIT BANK & TRUST

Aquascutum and Associated Companies Limited

INTERIM STATEMENT

	Half Year Ended 31st July, 1975	Half Year, 31st July
Group Profit before Taxation (unaudited)	328,249	326,05

Business to Business

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
KHALIS AGRICULTURAL
ADMINISTRATION
LOWER KHALIS PROJECT
INVITATION TO
TENDER

Tenders are invited from Contractors for one or both of the following contracts, the Works being situated at a number of sites from 10 to 60 km north of Baghdad:

CONTRACT K4A—
Buildings and Facilities—Area I

- The Works generally comprise the following:
1. BUILDING WORKS
 - (a) Three interlinked office blocks and a separate laboratory at Administration Headquarters.
 - (b) 138 houses of four types in one community including associated facilities.
 - (c) One Sub-Divisional Office.
 - (d) One Mechanical Centre and Fuel Store.
 - (e) Fourteen Canal Offices.
 - (f) Four Field Offices.

2. INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS
- Works for potable water, irrigation water, electrical supplies, roads, drainage and sewage disposal, etc., to service these buildings.

CONTRACT K4B—
Buildings and Facilities—
Areas II and III

The Works generally comprise the following:

1. BUILDING WORKS
- (a) 138 houses of four types in two communities including associated facilities.
- (b) Three Sub-Divisional Offices.
- (c) Three Mechanical Centres and Fuel Stores.
- (d) Twenty-One Canal Offices.
- (e) Ten Field Offices.

2. INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS
- Works for potable water, irrigation water, electrical supplies, roads, drainage and sewage disposal, etc., to service these buildings.

The provisions of Law 157 will be applicable to the Contracts, specifically those articles relating to:

- (i) relief from taxes and duties,
- (ii) free importation,
- (iii) reimbursement of Social Security and other Labour Law payments.

The Republic of Iraq has negotiated a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in various currencies equivalent to \$40 Million towards the cost of the Lower Khalis Irrigation Project.

Tender Documents for both Contracts will be available for purchase in Iraq after 15th November 1975 for a single payment of fifty Iraqi Dinars (ID.50/-) payable on application to:

The Director General,
Khalis Agricultural Administration,
Khalis,
Iraq.

Tender Documents will also be available for purchase in England after 15th November 1975 for a single payment of Eighty-Five Pounds Sterling (£85.00) payable on application to:

Sir M. MacDonald & Partners,
Consulting Engineers,
Deane House,
Cambridge CB1 2RS,
England.
Telephone: Cambridge 66455. Telex: 817260.
Cables: Scream, Cambridge.

A site visit and meetings for prospective Tenderers will be held early in December 1975 at a date to be notified later.

Tenders are required to be submitted to the Directorate General of the Khalis Agricultural Administration, Khalis, Iraq, not later than noon (local time) on 15th February, 1976.

DIRECTOR GENERAL
KHALIS AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT
INVITATION TO TENDER

MOMBASA AND COASTAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

The Government of Kenya invites tenders for the above contract which comprises the construction of the following:

1. A circular prestressed concrete reservoir having a capacity from 1,350 cubic metres to 18,000 cubic metres;
2. Reinforced concrete tanks of capacity 300 cubic metres and 500 cubic metres;
3. Circular masonry tanks of capacity 500 cubic metres;

Architect's plan showing a cross-section of a reinforced concrete/brickwork storage tank with steel spiral pitched roof, floor area approximately 500 square metres and with the supply and installation of pipework associated with the above structures.

The structures are located within the 2.2km wide coastal strip between Kilifi township in the north and Mombasa in the south.

Tender documents are expected to be available on or about 20th November 1975 and the period for preparation and submission of tenders will be 3 months. Firms who wish to be issued with tender documents should apply in writing to:

The Director of Water Development,
Ministry of Water Development,
Nairobi, KENYA.

Tender documents will be issued only against payment of a deposit of KSh.300/-, which shall be returned on receipt of a valid and complete tender at the correct time.

Tenders are advised that they will only be allowed tender documents if they can satisfy the Director of Water Development as to their competence and experience to carry out the work concerned. Any deposit by tenders not considered qualified will also be returned.

P. A. NGUNYA,
DIRECTOR OF WATER DEVELOPMENT,
MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT.

BUSINESS NOTICES

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

(commercial) (entitled) In south-east area, seeking an agency for associated products, or would manufacture under licence on agreement. Please apply: Box 1080 S. The Times.

HISTORIC
STATELY HOME

In West Midlands, well placed in the grounds of a large estate, new purpose for large and elegant range of buildings, with view of the surrounding area. Still higher quality projects considered, particularly those with educational bias. Principals only please, write to Box 1465 S. The Times.

IBM ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS

Factory reconditioned and warranted by IBM. 2000, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 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